Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

The Oldest Established Australasian Fruit Monthly.

THE FRUIT WORLD & "Market Grower"

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

Circulates to Growers of Dried, Canned, Deciduous, and Citrus Fruits, Market Gardeners, etc., Throughout Australia, New Zealand and abroad.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: MELBOURNE, F 2656; SYDNEY, M 6751.

IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE JAN 1940

Vol. XL. No. 11 NOVEMBER 6th, 1939 Price 6d.

Special Features

in this

Issue

Future of Apple and Pear Crops
Federal Government's Proposals Outlined
Crop Reports from All States
Codling Moth Experiments
Seasonable Orchard Work
Canned, Dried and Citrus Fruit Notes
News and Notes from All States

LIGHTNING
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST IN THE LONG RUN
THE LIGHTNING FRUIT GRADER CO.
517 ALBION STREET, WEST BRUNSWICK, N12 VICTORIA.
DISTRIBUTORS IN ALL STATES ..
.. PHONE FW4181

The Good Crop follows careful tillage

LIGHTNING Strip Plows, Tractor and Horse-Drawn Mouldboard Plows, Tractor Disc Plows, Spring Tyne and Rigid Tyne Cultivators, Offset Disc Cultivators (turn both ways). All Specialised Orchard Implements.

The quality pack brings the top price

LIGHTNING Grader with Marked Improvements for the 1940 pack, Patented Sorting Elevators and Sorting Tables, Fruit Wipers and Brushers, Wheel Gravity Conveyor. Australia's standard—the quality line.

Plan for Profit from Your Year's Work with LIGHTNING

Blyth's "BLUE BELL" Quality Sprays

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

For Twenty-five Years "BLUE BELL" Arsenate of Lead has Proved a Faithful Friend to Growers.

Extract from "Better Fruit" (U.S.A.), Spraying and Pest Control Edition, February, 1937.

CODLIN MOTH CONTROL

By Arthur D. Borden, University of California.

"LEAD ARSENATE is our standard spray material to-day. None of the many substitutes which have been tested have proved to be as toxic and effective in control."

Arsenate of Lead (Paste or Powder), Lime Sulphur, Special Copper Mixture (Fungicide), Spray Spreader, White Oil, Nicotine Sulphate, Red Oil, etc.

Blyth Chemicals Ltd. 31 Queen Street - Melbourne
Phone MU 4756

INTERSTATE AGENTS—

Tasmania: W. D. Peacock & Co. Ltd., Princes Wharf, Hobart. H. Jones & Co. Ltd., Charles St., Launceston.
New South Wales: Lanes Ltd., 69 Abercrombie St., Sydney.
Queensland: A.C.F. and Shirleys Fertilizers Ltd., Brisbane.
South Australia: George Wills & Co. Ltd., Gilbert House, Gilbert Place, Adelaide.
Western Australia: F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., 313 Murray Street, Perth.

Works: PRAHRAN GROVE, ELSTERNWICK, VICTORIA — L 1468.

News and Notes from the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area

WET WEATHER PREVENTS CULTURAL OPERATIONS — EXCELLENT COVER CROPS GROWING — LEETON AND GRIFFITH ANNUAL SHOWS — CROP PROSPECTS FOR APPLES, PRUNES, APRICOTS AND PEACHES — NEW BUILDING AT IRRIGATION RESEARCH STATION OPENED.

(By Our Correspondent.)

THE WEATHER during the past month has not been propitious for the fruitgrower, and cold and windy days followed by cold nights have not been conducive to a good setting.

The long and exceptionally wet Winter was undoubtedly the cause of delay in cultural practices, with the result that the farms which are usually well cultivated and worked up by this time of the year, are still unploughed.

Many growers are merely discing their holdings and endeavoring by this means to cut up the great growth of greenstuff of every kind, which has resulted from the abnormally wet Winter: clovers and crowfoot seem to be the greatest growers, and this should provide a fine mulch for the Summer months.

Few growers were able to get their Autumn crops of **tick beans** sown, but where the grower was able to get the seed sown before the first heavy fall of rain the growth was enormous. A few crops which reached the height of 7 ft. could be seen on some farms, but the majority of growers have been content with the natural herbage which resulted from the Winter rains.

Annual Shows.

Two items of particular interest which occurred during the month were the Annual Agricultural and Horticultural Shows, held at both Leeton and Griffith.

The Leeton Show was a particularly fine one, and although the equestrian events at Griffith Show were good, and some particularly fine high jumps were shown, the staging of fruit was not up to the usual high standard that is generally seen at this function.

Climsland District made a very fine exhibit with all the district items, but the other districts did not stage exhibits this season for various reasons, and therefore the Show Hall looked somewhat bare to other years.

A particularly comprehensive exhibit of preserves of all kinds put up by Mrs. Edwards was of special note, and was justly awarded first prize. Some beautiful exhibits of flowers were staged at both shows, and the wet season has evidently been very suitable for this type of exhibit.

The 21st Light Horse Troop, under the command of Lieut. F. G. Beverley, paraded at the Show Ground preparatory to entraining for camp at Wagga, where the regiment will be put into hard training under active service conditions, for a month, and will shortly afterwards again go to camp for a longer period of intense training.

The militia, under Captain Conlan, entrained on the 23rd for strenuous training in camp at Cootamundra. From the marching and general ability shown as the men line up on parade, every congratulation must be paid the officer who has had them in hand from the inception, Lieut. R. James, whose personal interest and ability as an officer has been responsible for the interest taken by the men in their work, and efficiency shown.

Griffith and Leeton have reason to be very proud of the fine body of men who have enlisted in the militia forces recruited in these centres.

:: :: ::

Crop Prospects.

Frosts early in the month have done some damage to **Sultana** and **other Grape crops**, and the crop of the former variety will be very light. Wine Grapes often make a very wonderful recovery and from the secondary buds which shoot out a good crop often results, so it is as yet too early to judge of the ultimate result.

Apples: This crop will be decidedly light, and a great deal of damage has been due to thrips, according to the entomologist who has inspected many blocks of this fruit. Frost has also been a contributing factor, and Apple growers on the Area will have very short crops this season.

Prunes: This crop also appears to be very light, and a very poor setting is noted on many farms.

Apricots: These have set a good crop on most farms, but in places the frost has taken toll of the fruit on the lower half of the trees, and where there is a heavy setting **shot hole** has been very prevalent. Even where growers have given two sprays already, this disease has taken a firm hold, and probably much of the crop will be marked, unless the present hot spell of weather continues. A good spell of hot sunlight seems to do more towards destroying the fungus spores than spraying, for if weather conditions are conducive to the rapid development of fungus spores, it is a difficult matter to combat the various diseases which occur through unfavorable weather conditions.

Peaches: Somewhat early to judge, but the **crop appears to be medium to light** in places, and in some farms losses of trees of this variety which appear particularly prone to "wet feet" will cause a shortage of crop on farms which last season produced good crops of Peaches.

:: :: ::

On October 3, the new building at the Irrigation Research Station, at Griffith, was opened by Sir George Julius, and the occasion was marked by a large and comprehensive gathering of growers, who are interested in the excellent work which is being carried out under the direction of Mr. Eric West, M.Ag.Sc., and the splendid body of officers under his control.

In a very fine address, Sir George emphasised the importance of research work in all its branches to the fruit industry, and stated that the work which was being done in this centre for the investigation of citrus research, and also in the Merbein Area of Victoria on Viticultural research was of the greatest assistance to all growers of these classes of fruits, and furthermore, that the investigation of soil conditions on the Area and the intensive work which was being conducted on these lines would be of inestimable value in time to come.

Irrigation methods of every kind were being closely investigated, and the officers were now able to give the approximate amounts of irrigation which was needed on various types of soils.

Sir George urged all growers who had their difficulties in soil or irrigation problems to make full use of the specialists who were at this Station and to seek information on all their troubles.

A considerable number of seedlings of various kinds are being planted out at the Research Station this year, and various grafting of root stocks and the testing out of various stocks is being carried out under the able supervision of Dr. Joan Hearman.

Among other new buildings, a particularly fine and ornamental glass house has been erected, and every facility is provided for the carrying out of the numerous experiments which are being conducted in every line of scientific research.

The Irrigation Area is indeed fortunate to have such a Research Station established in its centre, and the settlers are indeed lucky to be able to consult such a brilliant staff of officers as are on duty at this centre. Their advice is always readily and courteously given, and the growers are induced to seek the assistance of the scientific knowledge which is so very necessary in conjunction with the practical work on a farm.

Dr. Dickson, Dr. Barnard, and other gentlemen occupied the dais with Sir George Julius, and Mr. Nock, M.L.A., made the opening speech of welcome to the distinguished guests.

Messrs Kubank and J. Thompson proposed votes of thanks to the various speakers.

SOLDIERS' ORCHARDS TO BE CARED FOR.

Helpful Community Service in Queensland.

It is interesting to note that residents of Amiens and Bapaume recently held a meeting and formed a committee to survey the area and obtain the names of the growers enlisting or in camp, and of the sons of growers who otherwise would be assisting their parents in the orchard.

The meeting pledged itself "to see that the necessary steps are taken whereby their orchards and properties do not deteriorate during their absence" and the committee will thus take whatever steps are necessary if adequate arrangements have not been made for the care of the orchard.

If local residents cannot carry out the whole task, the Deciduous Sectional Group of the C.O.D. will be approached.

COLLOIDAL PRICES UNCHANGED

The Spregan Colloidal Sulphur Pty. Ltd. advise by advertisement that they definitely will not increase their price for Spregan liquid spray in spite of war conditions. This is an effort to help the fruit producer and to keep cost of production down to normal working conditions during difficult seasonal periods. Growers can safeguard rising costs by placing their orders now at the company's office, 37 Swanston-street, Melbourne, or by telephoning Cent. 2806 for quotes and any enquiries desired.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH AND NEW ZEALAND, 6/-, Post Free.
Including "Fruit World Annual," 7/6 per annum.
SIXPENCE PER COPY.
OVERSEAS, 8/6, Post Free.
(Including "Annual," 10/- per an.)

THE FRUIT WORLD & MARKET GROWER

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM BECAUSE OF ITS WIDE AND COMPLETE CIRCULATION.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

A Monthly Newspaper published in the interests of the Berry Growers, Deciduous, Citrus, Dried and Canned Fruitgrowers, and Market Gardeners.

Registered Office:
8-10 ORR STREET,
(Off 78 VICTORIA ST.)
MELBOURNE.
Box 1944, G.P.O. - - Phone: F 2656 (2 lines).

— by the —
FRUIT WORLD PTY. LTD.
(Members of the Australian Monthly Newspapers' Association)

439 KENT STREET,
SYDNEY.
Phone: M 6751 (3 lines).

Contents

	Page
Illustrations.	
Codling Moth Experiments (3 illus.)	5, 7
Field Day at Vermont, Vic.	9
Fruit Exhibits at Brisbane National Show	23, 25, 29, 30
Grapes in Spain (3 illus.)	28
Mr. L. J. Jenkins	31
Subjects.	
Apple and Pear Crop, 1940	13, 14
Australian Crop Prospects	22-24
Canning and Jam Fruits	15, 16
Codling Moth Experiments	5-9
Dried Fruit News	19-21
Export and Commercial News	27
Federal Government's Acquisition of Apple and Pear Crop	3
Fruit Industry Award, New	12
Goulburn Valley Notes	15
Grape Export in Spain	28, 29
Letter to the Editor	4
Market Grower	25
Market Notes and Prices	33, 34
News in Brief	4
New South Wales	26, 31
Obituary	3, 34
Passionfruit Culture	30
Personal	4
River Murray Notes	19
Salt Problems in Murray Valley Soils	32
Scientist and the Fruitgrower	29
South Australia	17-20
Spring Work in Orchards	10, 11
Vermont Field Day, Victoria	9
Western Australian News and Notes	11

Index to Advertisers

	Page
Adelaide Fruit Merchants	30
Benedict Rancho	28
Bingham, D. W., & Co. Pty. Ltd.	18
Blyth Chemicals Ltd.	2
Brisbane Fruit Merchants	33
Brookes Lemos Ltd.	27
Cave, F., & Co. Pty. Ltd.	10
Chilean Nitrate	21
Classified Advertisements	28
Clensel Products Pty. Ltd.	8
Commonwealth Savings Bank	14
Consolidated Fibre Products	8
Davis Gelatine	24
Electrolytic Refining & Smelting Co. of Aust. Ltd.	10
F. & M.G. Society	17
Forestry Pulp & Paper Co. of Aust. Ltd.	12
Geeves, Hedley, Pty. Ltd.	33
Goodman, C. J.	21
Hardie Spray Hose	14
Hillman & Keogh	19
Hull, Port of	8
International Harvester Co. of Aust. Pty. Ltd.	14
Jaques Pty. Ltd.	5
Koerner, F. G.	18
Leggo, Victor, & Farmers Ltd.	8
Lightning Fruit Grader Co.	Cover i., and 15
Melbourne Fruit Merchants	32
McLean, N. N., Pty. Ltd.	25
Monro, Geo., Ltd.	12
Neptune Oil Co. Ltd.	4
Nitrogen Fertilizers	16
Nobelius, C. A., & Sons Pty. Ltd.	18
N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Veg. Ind.	24
Patrick, Jas. & Co. Pty. Ltd.	23
Producers' Co-op. Dist. Society	32
Quick Manufacturing Co.	18
Ronaldson Bros. & Tippett Pty. Ltd.	11
Russell Burrows Pty. Ltd.	7
Silbert, Sharp & Bishop Ltd.	17, 19
"Spregan" Colloidal Liquid Sulphur	19
Southampton, Port of	27
Sydney Fruit Merchants	31
Terex Mineral Fertilizer Co.	20
Trewhella Bros. Pty. Ltd.	22
U'Ren, Geo. A.	19
Vacuum Oil Co. Pty. Ltd.	6
Werner, R., & Co. Pty. Ltd.	36
Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria	34
Wilson, Herbert, Pty. Ltd.	13
Wyett Mfg. Co. Pty. Ltd.	6

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ACQUISITION OF THE APPLE AND PEAR CROP

THE CONDITIONS which confront Australian Apple and Pear growers this season are set out in the statement from the Apple and Pear Control Board as published in this issue. The Federal Government has taken over the crop, and the selling of the crop will proceed under a controlled system. The Board remained in session for practically a week, and all aspects of the situation were fully discussed.

Despite a possible light crop in Victoria, the other States are expected to more than make up the lee-way. The difficulties of those administering the controlled Apple and Pear sales this season are frankly acknowledged. It was only the urgent necessity of the case which actuated the Board in making its recommendations to the Government for the taking over of the crops. While there will doubtless be individual cases of hardship, the broad fact remains that the excess crop in Australia of several million cases of Apples would have brought about utter chaos.

As the situation stands, growers are expected to rally around their leaders in this acute crisis. The goodwill of all is needed in this national emergency. It is quite certain that every possible channel for the disposal of Apples—fresh, dried, canned, and also as fruit juices—will be fully developed.

The long view needs to be taken. Even now various Governments are preparing plans for the re-establishment of men in industries when the war ceases, and improvements are being sought in the social system.

Equally so, the Apple and Pear industry can prepare for peace times by concentrating on educational publicity, and, with the aid of the medical and dental professions, dietitians and nutrition committees, the fruit eating habit will be more firmly established than ever in the people's minds. This, in fact, is the major opportunity for this publicity enterprise.

It is believed that the campaign will not deal with the situation as though a glut were anticipated, but rather, the constructive view will be taken regarding the necessity for more fruit in the diet of Australians generally. This is much needed, for as a nation we do not consume sufficient fruit for normal health. This is especially true in the case of children.

We repeat the statement of Dr. Harvey Sutton, of the Sydney University, an expert on nutrition, who said that "it is necessary to change the dietary habits of this nation."

Thus, even out of the present crisis good may come, as a permanent increase in the consumption of fresh fruit may be confidently anticipated, thus providing a stabilising factor when peace comes again.

Tasmanian Position.

Loss of £300,000 Feared.

The Minister for Agriculture in Tasmania (Mr. D'Alton) stated that the Apple and Pear acquisition proposals were for the Commonwealth Government to advance 2/- a case on Apples and 3/- a case on Pears on 75 per cent. of the estimated marketable crop, the advances to be paid on the basis of 60 per cent. on January 31 and 40 per cent. on March 31.

He understood that the control would not operate until March 1. This would involve a loss of £300,000 to Tasmania.

The Chairman of the State Fruit Board (Mr. D. E. Ryan) said that although the price was disappointing the scheme would be administered under the War Precautions Act, and orderly marketing would be assured.

OBITUARY.

Mr. W. B. Gurney, Chief Entomologist, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, died on September 21, 1939, aged 57 years.

Mr. Gurney entered the Department in 1900 as assistant to the late Mr. W. W. Froggatt, whom he succeeded as Chief Entomologist in 1923. His contribution to entomological science earned for him world-wide recognition. He was a Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London, and a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, and various other science organisations.

He represented N.S.W. at the Fourth International Congress of Entomologists, held at the Cornell University (U.S.A.) in 1928. Since then he has been investigating insect pest control methods in England, France, Italy, India, and East Africa.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his family.

We regret to record the death of Mr. T. E. Young, at the age of 65 years. He was one of the pioneer fruitgrowers of Ardmona, and a valuable member of Mooroopna Hospital Committee of Management.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to Mrs. Young and family in their sad bereavement.

News in Brief

The Renmark Irrigation Trust hopes to consolidate its financial position to such an extent that, although it was not prepared to reduce water rates, if the dried fruits industry were wiped out one year, the Trust could carry on without any rates.

At the annual meeting of the S.A. Co-operative Wine Makers it was suggested that wine be issued as an army ration and that more congenial surroundings in cities would improve home consumption.

Zinc oxide sprays (3 lb. to 100 gals. water) has had a great effect on chlorotic vines.

It is of interest to note that the Shell Company are experimenting to delay bud-burst of vines until the frost damage is over.

Two severe frosts have done great damage to vine crops in the M.I.A.

It is estimated that 50,000 Peach trees have been lost in the Shepparton district as a result of the wet Winter.

Bonuses paid by the S.P.C. on canning Peaches, Pears, Apricots and pulp Apricots will total £11,807.

A record shipment of 83,058 cases of canned fruits for the month of September is reported by the Ardmona cannery.

A new industry, started as a side-line, namely, the processing and canning of sausages, curries, vegetables and tomato soups, is proving very profitable for the Ardmona Fruit Products Co-operative Co.

A violent hailstorm at Bridgetown (W.A.) has severely damaged their fruit crops there.

Allowing for favorable weather conditions it is estimated that the crop of Apples in Western Australia in the 1940 season will be around 1,500,000 bushels.

A considerable number of seedlings of various kinds have been planted out at the Griffith Research Station this year, and various grafting of root stocks and the testing out of various stocks is being carried out under the supervision of Dr. Joan Hearman.

It was recently suggested by the Tasmanian Minister for Agriculture, Mr. T. D'Alton, that growers should take advantage of the present situation to rework their trees, with the aid of Government interest-free grants.

WAR REACTIONS IN BRITAIN.

IT IS HEARTENING to receive copies of British horticultural publications following the outbreak of war. There is an absence of any suggestion of scare or vindictiveness, but rather there is displayed a note of calm confidence and preparedness. For instance, the seed and nursery trade are devoting their expert knowledge to assisting the Government and the people in the growing of essential food crops.

PERSONAL.

Captain J. R. Patrick, governing director of Jas. Patrick & Co. Pty. Ltd., Sydney, has returned from a world tour, on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Patrick.

Mr. T. R. Toovey, representative of the Port of London Authority in Australia, recently paid a business visit to New Zealand.

Mr. J. P. Piggott, manager of the Port Huon Co-operative Society, Hobart, was in Melbourne at the end of October. With his vigorous, alert manner, "Jack" Piggott is a living testimony to the value of the fruit diet. He favors eating an Apple before every meal, thus ridding the system of deleterious acids.

The Hon. A. U. Tonking, M.L.A., was recently presented with an inscribed gold watch by the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. as a token of esteem for his ten years' membership, and the distinction with which he had filled his office. Mr. Tonking, who has resigned because of his Parliamentary duties, said that his understanding of the problems of the industry would enable him to deal sympathetically and equitably with all matters concerning the industry which came before Parliament.

The appointment of **Mr. V. A. Pool** to the position of Managing Director of the Golden West Fruit Packing Company Pty. Ltd. (N.S.W.), has been announced. Mr. Pool, a former Renmark resident, has been Manager of McLaren Vale Fruit Packers Ltd. for the past 10 years. He will shortly take charge of a large processing factory being erected by the company in Wellington, New Zealand.

As Spraying is a Necessity
—then use the World's Best—

NEPTUNE SPRAYS . . .

The better quality of NEPTUNE Sprays is always obvious by comparison with others. NEPTUNE Sprays conform to the highest standards, and they are consistently uniform in strength and quality. Successful orchardists recommend them. Try them yourself and prove that they're better!

Neptune White Spraying Oil
(SUMMER SPRAY)

NEPTUNE PREPARED RED SPRAYING OIL ("A," "C," or Heavy Base)
NEPTUNE PALSOL (Prepared Pale Oil)
NEPTUNE CLARIFOL (Winter White Oil)
NEPTUNE LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION (Clear, amber-coloured. free from sludge)
GENUINE MACCLESFIELD BLUESTONE
CHEMICAL SULPHUR (23871)
BERGER'S ARSENATE (Powder or Paste)
COLLOIDAL LEAD ARSENATE
ENGLISH BLUESTONE SNOW
GENUINE BLACK LEAF 40
NEPTUNE LIME
POWDERED SULPHUP
COPPER SPRAY
NEPTUNE SPRAY SPREADER

NEPTUNE OIL CO PTY. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN N.S.W.) ALL STATES

V 804

Letter to the Editor

REWORKING IN TASMANIA.

To the Edtor,
"Fruit World,"
Sir,—

In your October issue there appears a statement re the amount of reworking proceeding in Tasmania. In the first place the numbers cannot be correct because the department has not received a statement from all orchardists and I have no doubt at all that the numbers of reworks at least in the Huon is much larger. Again, the statement refers to prohibited varieties—most of those were reworked immediately they were prohibited from export and the average orchardist is now busy reworking varieties that are out of favor or are unsuitable to the soil or climate in which they are situated. A reasonable example of the work going on is provided in one orchard which I often visit. The owner has eliminated Coxs, Ribstones, Crabs, Scarletts, Aromatics and Five Crowns.

These are not prohibited, but the owner considered them unprofitable. Granny Smith, Jonathan, and Crofton seem to be the most popular, with Delicious following closely. The effect of these changes on interstate markets will be very marked when the reworked trees settle down to mature production under Tasmanian conditions, few reworked trees produce a good crop of first-class fruit under five years.

Your account of the meeting of the Tasmanian State Board is slightly misleading. I moved a vote of appreciation of Mr. Mills' efforts to obtain shipping, not a general appreciation of the work of the Board. I have no authentic information on that subject so I must refrain from expressing any opinion.

R. H. THOMPSON.
Huonville, 21/10/39.

CODLING MOTH EXPERIMENTS

Third Annual Report of Apple and Pear Experiment Plots

WITH A GRANT from the Commonwealth Government to assist the Apple and Pear industry a series of plots for practical demonstrations was established in 1936 in all the main Apple and Pear districts of Victoria.

It is too early to expect any results of immediate practical application from the artificial and green manurial trials; these will be dealt with in a later report. The past three seasons have not been particularly favorable for Black Spot, and there has been little opportunity to demonstrate completely the efficacy of the spray schedules for controlling it under such conditions. This report will deal, therefore, mainly with **Codling Moth,** and since conditions in the past two seasons have been favorable for the activity of this pest it has been possible to effect considerable improvements in the recommendations for its control.

The Department is convinced that by acquainting growers of the best time at which to apply sprays this will eliminate what is probably one of the major causes of poor Codling Moth control, viz., faulty "timing."

Summary of Results. 1936-37 to 1938-39.

During the 1938-39 season demonstration plots were conducted on 24 properties, which included 17 of the original 23 properties on which plots were established in 1936. The new plots established in 1938 were those at Shepparton (Mr. A. W. Fairley), Pomonal (Mr. R. Herbert), Tyabb (Messrs. G. G. Cole and Sons), Amphitheatre (Mr. J. Mill), and Strathewen (Mr. W. Horn). Unfortunately, the bushfires caused severe losses to growers in the Pomonal and Strathewen districts, and as a result the data for last season is incomplete.

Codling Moth.

Although conditions in 1936-37 were not particularly favorable for Codling Moth activity, the following two seasons proved exceptionally favorable. This is best indicated by the composite lure graphs (Fig. I.) for each season, from which can be seen the relatively restricted and late activity of the Spring brood in 1936-37 and the relative inactivity of the later broods as compared with the following seasons. **The 1938-39 season provided the most favorable conditions for the activity of the Spring brood, and in this respect has been the most difficult season so far experienced.** The later broods of 1938-39, especially in the hot inland districts, were not so active as expected, due perhaps to Summer temperatures being somewhat over the optimum for moth activity.

Life history studies in Victoria have indicated that the egg-adult period in Victoria is approximately 60 days.

Another important feature of moth activity which is of considerable practical importance is the variation which exists between districts. This manifests itself in various ways, such as the time of commencement of Spring brood activity, the time at which peak activity for each brood occurs, and the number of broods. Thus there is a range of conditions from those at Stanley, where one brood only is normally active, to conditions in the Goulburn Valley, where moth activity commences earlier than in any other district, and two or three broods are experienced.

The recognition and definition of these differences are extremely important in the matter of adapting the Departmental recommendation to various localities. Even at this early stage it is possible to distinguish, on the basis of lure records, experience on the demonstration plots and general observations in each district, four classes of district for which distinct control measures will be recommended next season.

Experience obtained on the demonstration plots indicates that in Victoria more than 7.5 per cent. infection for Apples, or more than 5 per cent. for Pears, would be regarded by the Department as unsatisfactory. This would be for average crops, and the infection would include the total stings and entries of both picked and all windfall fruit.

In view of the emphasis placed in Victoria on the

Use of Lures

for timing sprays it is of interest to record that the 10 per cent. wine lure has displaced all others for use on demonstration plots. The vinegar lure used previously was found to be lacking in "sensitivity," and was the least effective of several tested. Apple juice, and cider are good lures, and can be recommended for use. Golden syrup and molasses are useful but less reliable than wine, inconvenient to handle, and prone to trap a large number of extraneous insects. The type of wine used is a sweet, red wine of the port type.

Apple Plots.

In the inland districts, Harcourt, Strathfieldsaye, Quantong, Pomonal, and Amphitheatre, the tendency has been to place great reliance on the **use of Summer white oil for Codling Moth control,** and the number of oil sprays used during the season far exceeds that provided for in the original Departmental recommendation.

The reason for this is that indifferent results were obtained with arsenate of lead wherever it was used throughout the season as at Harcourt and Strathfieldsaye in 1936-37, or where it was relied upon for the control of the first brood as at Quantong, Pomonal, and Amphitheatre in the first two seasons.

It was recognised that contributory factors in the poor results at the last three centres were inefficient spraying (these plots were the only ones showing substantial calyx infection) and **imperfect timing.** Nevertheless there was ample opportunity during the favorable seasons of 1937-38 and 1938-39 to observe the poor results obtained by growers with arsenate of lead, even where the time of application of the spray could not be faulted.

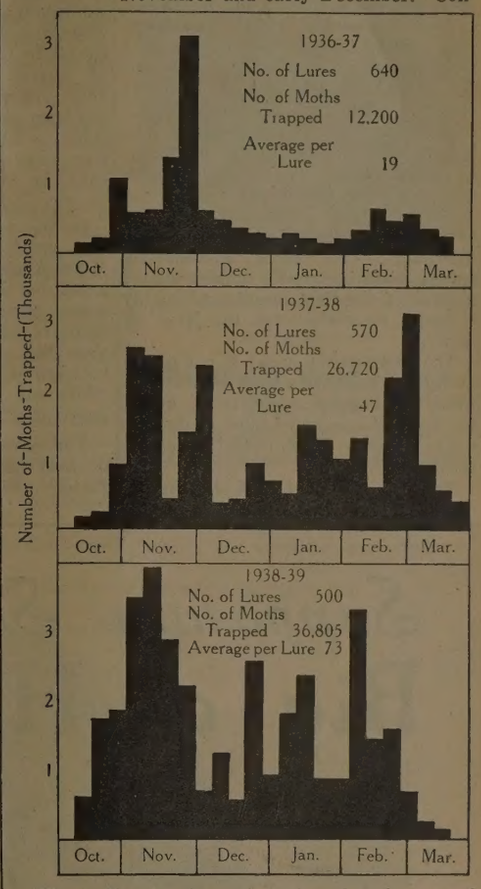


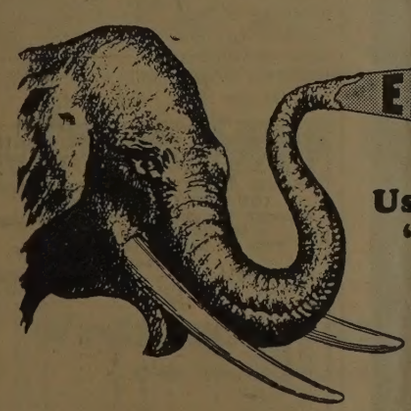
Fig. 1: Showing the total number of moths trapped each week in all lures on demonstration plots during the seasons 1936-37, 1937-38 and 1938-39. The graphs indicate the difference in Codling Moth activity for the three seasons.
(Illus. courtesy Vic. "Journal of Agriculture.")

For such growers the alternatives were **to increase their equipment and so increase the frequency of lead arsenate sprays, or to increase the efficiency of the spray mixture by the addition of some material, such as white oil, to act as a sticker and ovicide.**

The schedule recommended by the Department at the outset was one in which two, three, or four Summer white oil sprays replaced the usual arsenate of lead sprays late in the seasons, say from the end of December until harvest time, but, in view of the encouraging results obtained with oil at Harcourt and Strathfieldsaye in 1936-37, it was decided in the following season to extend its use for the control of the first brood in November and early December. Consequently, oil was used following the application of the second cover spray.

In order to increase the efficiency of this schedule it was decided, in 1938, to include early in the season a limited number of combination sprays of arsenate of lead and white oil emulsion, these to be followed by oil alone.

In practice, under the conditions of 1938, this meant that the first and second cover sprays were combination sprays.



ELEPHANT BRAND SPRAY

Use
"ELEPHANT" Brand
Arsenate of Lead—Quality Stands Alone.

Insist Upon it!

FRUIT GROWERS generally have come to depend on "Elephant" Brand Sprays. They find them absolutely reliable, efficient and of guaranteed quality.

We can supply all your Spray Requirements—ARSENATE OF LEAD (Paste or Powder), SPRAY SPREADER, SPECIAL COPPER MIXTURE, LIME SULPHUR, WHITE OIL, NICOTINE SULPHATE, RED OIL, Etc.

Extract from "BETTER FRUIT," March, 1937, by Dr. R. L. Webster, Entomologist, State College of Washington, Pullman: CODLIN MOTH COVER SPRAYS—"Ever since the imposition of an arsenic tolerance in 1926, and even before that time, investigators have been testing other materials which may be used in place of lead arsenate. Following all these intensive and extensive investigations lead arsenate appears to have certain inherent qualities which place this material foremost as an insecticide for codlin moth control."

JAQUES PTY. LTD., Are Actual Manufacturers and Distributors of "ELEPHANT" Brand Sprays.

Factory: MADDEN GROVE, BURNLEY, E.1, MELB., Vic. Telephone: J 2008. **City Office: 31 Queen St., Melbourne.** Telephone: MU 4756

INTERSTATE AGENTS:
N.S.W.—Producers' Distributing Society Ltd., Valentine and Quay Streets, Sydney.
Q'ld.—Buzacott's Ltd., Adelaide Street, Brisbane.
S.A.—Silbert, Sharp & Bishop Ltd., Rundle St. E., Adelaide.
W.A.—Westralian Farmers' Ltd., 569 Wellington St., Perth
Tas.—Sole Agents, E. R. Cottier Pty. Ltd., Davey St., Hobart; Exeter, West Tamar; also at Devonport and Latrobe.
N.Z.—Pizzey, McInnes Ltd., Box 1114, G.P.O., Auckland.

CODLING MOTH EXPERIMENTS—(Continued).

Previously the Department hesitated to advocate the use of combination sprays in view of the arsenical residue problem. However, the restriction of these sprays to the early part of the season, say November, and the sparing use of a casein spreader (as distinct from a calcium caseinate spreader) with the combination spray, thus producing a less tenacious deposit, have kept the residue within practicable limits. At Harcourt the residue was actually within the tolerance allowed by law, but at other centres it was higher as a result of the use of combination sprays during December.

This type of schedule has proved exceedingly satisfactory in the inland districts. The early combination sprays make it possible to secure good control of the first brood, and so lay a sound foundation for the later oil sprays.

The combination spray is not necessarily more effective than a carefully-timed application of white oil alone, but from the point of view of district usage it is a more useful spray to recommend.

There is no doubt that the success of while oil alone as a control for Codling Moth has been made possible by the correct "timing" of each application.

The use of white oil on the **Cleopatra** variety, however, continues to be a risky proposition, although considerable quantities are used in the Quantong district. The injury caused by oil to this variety takes the form of a stain which may not become very apparent until after the fruit has been packed. Growers should continue to exercise caution unless their own experience indicates that it is safe to use oil on the Cleopatra variety.

In the southern districts, including in particular the **Metropolitan, Mornington Peninsula,** and **Geelong** areas, oil has been used less extensively than in the northern inland districts. Except in the Metropolitan area little distinction can be drawn between the arsenate of lead and white oil schedules from a control point of view.

The results obtained with arsenate of lead have been reasonably satisfactory and consequently the tendency has been to restrict oil to the last three or four sprays.

A very important factor which has influenced the use of oil in these localities has been the injurious effects resulting, in certain cases, with the use of white oil on the **Jonathan** variety, which is the main variety in these districts. On the plots this has been manifested by the appearance in cool store of a disorder known as Lenticel Blotch, similar in appearance to Jonathan Spot. This occurred in 1937 with Jonathan Apples from Croydon, and in 1938 with the same variety from Panton Hill. In the first case 20 per cent. of the fruit was affected, and in the latter 50 per cent. At Wantirna, in 1938-39, a similar injury was observed in the field.

Rome Beauty is also a variety somewhat susceptible to this type of oil injury. It is likely that trees suffering from water shortage are more prone to Lenticel Blotch, and it is perhaps significant that oil has been used freely without extensive injury in irrigation districts such as Harcourt and Quantong.

It is believed that the strength and number of applications of white oil are important factors. Consequently, it has been necessary to adopt a conservative attitude in regard to the use of oil in southern districts. Nevertheless, it is believed that more extensive use of oil in the metropolitan area would be advantageous from a control point of view, and therefore provision has been made in next season's work for the demonstration of schedules in which the strength and number of oil sprays will be varied.

In the southern districts the plots have been concerned mainly with the **Jonathan** variety, so that it is difficult to say with certainty what would be the reaction of other varieties to the use of oil. There is no doubt that a schedule of the type used in the inland district would be distinctly advantageous for varieties such as **Granny Smith.**

The southern plots which have supplied the least satisfactory information have been those at Wantirna and Croydon.

The poor results obtained in 1937-38 were due to imperfections in timing, spraying, and the large initial population.

In the 1938-39 season these plots again presented difficulties, but it was of interest to record the marked superiority of the oil schedules, particularly the "C" schedule at Croydon in this season.

The poor results obtained for Codling Moth control in Granny Smith at Croydon call for comment. At this centre arsenate of lead only was used throughout the season, and the results were the worst ever experienced on the plots. No doubt the rough bark on these aged trees provided a large initial population, and the large clusters of fruit were a factor in reducing the efficiency of the spray. Judging by the results obtained with Jonathans it seems certain that a much higher degree of control in Granny Smiths would have been attained at Croydon had an oil schedule been used.

The main objection raised by growers to the use of oil is its cost, and it is true that the cost of a spray mixture is considerably increased by the inclusion of white oil in the programme. Supposing that it is used at a strength of 1:60 then the type of schedule favored, say at Harcourt, would more than double the cost of materials compared with a programme of arsenate of lead only. Similarly, the type of oil schedule favored in southern districts, such as the Mornington Peninsula, would be 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. more costly than arsenate of lead only.

As a result of experience on the demonstration plots it is becoming increasingly apparent that it is unnecessary to use white oil as strong as 1:60 and that it can be reduced safely to 1:80 when used alone, and possibly to 1:100 when combined with arsenate of lead. It is therefore significant to note that in the above cases the increased cost of materials would be in the region of 60 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

Supposing Scale Insects were
Big as Hares . . . . . .
. . . you'd go out after them with a gun—but as they are so microscopically small, a finer technique is necessary. A spray of Gargoyle WHITE OIL will do the trick!
Properly applied at the right time, you'll find that Gargoyle WHITE Spraying Oil will ensure maximum control and destruction of all types of Scale Insects. You'll soon be needing Gargoyle White Oil! We therefore urge you to—Order Now!
Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN AUSTRALIA)
SP 96
Gargoyle WHITE Spraying Oil

IMPROVED
THREE AND FOUR STAR BRAND
HAYSTACK COVERS
FOUR STAR PRICES REDUCED
(QUALITY UNALTERED)
Heavier Weight Material Now Used in Three Star Covers.
Free of Sales Tax to Primary Producers.

New Prices- - - - Season 1939-40

Size.	Price***	Price****
12 x 20ft. ..	£2 6 6 ..	£2 17 6
12 x 24ft. ..	2 14 6 ..	3 3 0
12 x 27ft. ..	2 19 6 ..	3 9 6
12 x 30ft. ..	3 6 0 ..	3 19 0
12 x 33ft. ..	3 12 0 ..	4 4 6
18 x 20ft. ..	3 9 6 ..	3 19 6
18 x 24ft. ..	4 2 6 ..	4 16 6
18 x 27ft. ..	4 12 0 ..	5 5 6
18 x 30ft. ..	4 19 6 ..	5 15 0
18 x 33ft. ..	5 6 6 ..	6 3 6
21 x 30ft. ..	5 14 0 ..	6 11 0
21 x 33ft. ..	5 19 6 ..	6 18 6
22 x 24ft. ..	4 19 6 ..	5 17 6

Size 22 x 24 Waggon size only, includes Ropes. Other sizes, Ropes 3/6 extra per Cover.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES. Obtainable from:—
Wyett Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd.
21-23 Bellerine Street, GEELONG.
'Phone 1683. Telegrams: WYETT CO.
Or Agents.

Applying the late calyx spray to Pears with a long rod.

The advantages of white oil must not be overlooked. In a district such as Harcourt, where it is used extensively and successfully against Codling Moth, **the control of two other important pests, Red Spider and San José Scale, has been greatly simplified,** and wherever the white oil schedule is used as recommended for inland districts very little is to be seen of these pests. Where the white oil schedule has not been used it is necessary to reduce the initial infestation by the normal Winter control measures.

In the case of **San José Scale** these can be followed in late Spring by white oil, 1:60, this being applied also for the control of Codling Moth. This practice in the Harcourt district has enabled growers to dispense with the Winter spray in the following years.

For **Red Spider,** an application of white oil 1:60 with the "green tip" Bordeaux mixture, where Bordeaux mixture only is used to control Black Spot, is a valuable alternative to the normal Winter spray, and is widely used in the Harcourt district. Thereafter, the normal Codling Moth programme will suffice to keep Red Spider in check.

In districts where oil is used less extensively its use appears to be justified if only for the advantage it has in producing fruit free from arsenical residue.

Pear Plots.

BECAUSE OF THE EXTREMELY favorable conditions it presents for Codling Moth activity, the Goulburn Valley is an outstanding centre. In fact, it is the only important Pear-growing area in which Codling Moth is at all troublesome.

The experience on the demonstration plots even in this locality has been that **arsenate of lead will give satisfactory control of Codling Moth provided certain other factors are given proper consideration.**

The first of these is that, because of the greater relative superiority on Pear trees, bag bandages are to be preferred to chemical bands.

The second factor is that the calyx spraying must be heavy enough to ensure 100 per cent. of the calyces being saturated. To do this the grower must either increase the quantity of spray applied or increase the efficiency of the application. A method which is much favored in the Goulburn Valley is to apply the calyx spray with a long rod such as that illustrated. Correct "timing" of cover sprays is, of course, an additional fundamental to success.

This policy has proved quite successful in the Shepparton district, as, for example, at the orchards of Messrs. A. W. Fairley and W. Mulconry at Shepparton East. At the same time it is recognised that the inclusion of white oil, particularly in combination with arsenate of lead, will greatly increase the efficiency of the spray schedule, but it must be emphasised that the fundamental factors previously mentioned must be given proper attention, otherwise growers cannot obtain the best results.

The investigations being carried out at Ardmona in the development of a combination spray schedule for W.B.C. Pears intended for the cannery should be closely watched by all growers. At Shepparton a portion of the W.B.C. demonstration plot was sprayed throughout the season with a combination spray of arsenate of lead and white oil (1:80).

The results confirmed expectations, but, owing to the low initial population resulting from close attention given to bag bandages and calyx spraying in previous season, it was possible to effect only a slight improvement on those obtained with arsenate of lead.

For export Pears in the Goulburn Valley, growers have the alternative of washing the fruit after a schedule of arsenate of lead sprays or developing a schedule such as has been used on the Apples in the inland districts, i.e., early combination sprays followed by white oil (1:80). At the present the latter type of schedule appears to be the only possible alternative to arsenate of lead so that trials with this schedule in the Goulburn Valley next season will be of special interest.

The results obtained at Bamawm and Ardmona have been the least satisfactory, and there has actually been a steady increase in infection during the three seasons.

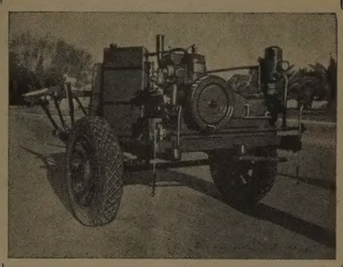
But the cause of this increase is clearly a management problem, as both properties have insufficient equipment for their size. This has affected in particular the efficiency of the calyx spray.

At Bamawm, the use of chemical bands instead of bag bands has been an important contributory factor. In 1936-37 the results obtained at Lancaster were disappointing due to inefficient spraying and the neglected condition of the orchard. However, thorough sanitation methods, particularly bag bandaging with the associated cleaning up process, and improvements in the spraying equipment resulted in a very low degree of Codling Moth infection during the 1938-39 season.

In the Goulburn Valley, more than anywhere else, prompt and efficient sprayings are essential because of the short egg-incubation period and the interruptions brought about by irrigation.

Some growers have recognised this by installing **Stationary Central Spray Plants.** and there is no question that in the future the larger orchards will be so equipped. Other growers have attempted to meet the conditions by using larger portable outfits of 300 gallons capacity, but these are handicapped by the same conditions which cause breakdown with the smaller outfits.

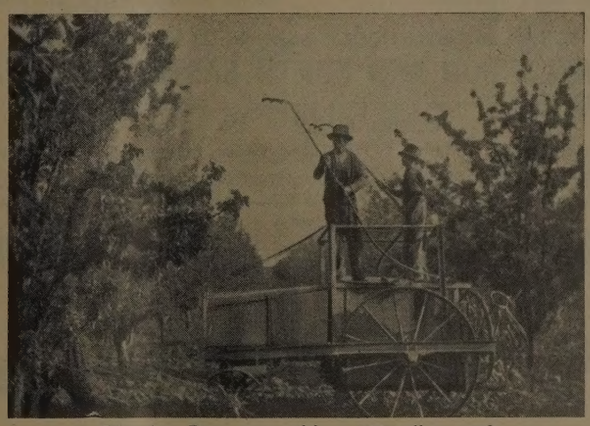
— THE —
BAVE-U
POWER SPRAYER



All models can be fitted with pneumatic tyres at little extra cost.

Write for Particulars

Russell Burrows
Pty. Ltd.
Box Hill, E.11 Victoria



Spraying Pear trees with a 300-gallon outfit.
(Illustrations by courtesy Vic. "Journal of Agriculture.")

Chemical Bands.

Corrugated cardboard, oil impregnated Betanaphthol chemical bandages have been used on demonstration plots for the third year as a supplementary control for Codling Moth of Apples, and on the whole have proved very satisfactory. From records obtained from the first two seasons, the average percentage of larvae which transformed to adult moths and emerged was less than 2 per cent. The bands supplied to growers can be relied upon to kill at least 90 per cent. of the grubs which enter them, the remainder being destroyed when the bands are removed. The effectiveness of the various brands of chemical bands used on demonstration plots and by other growers is being closely watched by officers of the Department.

During the past two seasons one proprietary brand and one home-made product were found to be defective. The trouble was considered to be due to the use of oil of too light a grade for the manufacture of the

Two Bays Nurseries & Orchard Co. Pty. Ltd.
Moorooduc, Victoria

SALE BY AUCTION

Wednesday, 22nd November, at 12 noon——On the Property

Under instructions from the Liquidator, F. G. Harding, Esq. (Messrs. Wilson, Danby & Giddy, 51 Queen Street, Melbourne.)

COOL STORE, 16,000 capacity, Electric Plant, in good running order, Railway Siding, Large Offices and W.B. Dwelling, 6 rooms, etc., 3 minutes Moorooduc Rail. Station, on C.R.B. Road; also 4 Cottages—

Together with all Orchard and Farming Plant, consisting of Fordson Tractor, Horses, Tractor and Horse drawn Harvey Ploughs, Cultivators, etc. Large Harvey Grader, Lorry, Reo Truck, Manure Spreader, Motor Spray Pumps, McCormick Mower, Hay Rake, Harness, etc. Large List of Sundries.

NOTE.—The Cool Store and Cottages will be offered at 3 p.m. TERMS.—Cool Store, one third cash, one third in 12 and 24 months, interest 4½%.

CASH ON ALL IMPLEMENTS, ANIMALS AND PLANT. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. F. VALE & CO., 47 Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone: MU 4738.

Auctioneers in conjunction.

GEORGE HIGGENS, 108 Queen St., Melbourne. Or Red Hill. Phone: MU 1975.

SPRAY WITH...

Paterson's . .

CLENSEL

Insecticide and Fungicide

throughout the growing season.

The best contact spray, and has no equal in cleaning Foliage and promoting growth of healthier blooms and fruit.

CLENSEL destroys Harlequin Bugs, Red Spider, Aphis, Scale, and other Garden Pests

Obtainable from all Seedsmen & Nurserymen

Victorian Agents: GIBBS BRIGHT & CO., 34 Queen St., Melb., C.1.

The Port of HULL

...IS...

THE FRUIT CENTRE

Serving a Population of Over 13,000,000 in the North and Midlands.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO CONTINENTAL PORTS provide unrivalled MARKETS for re-export of EMPIRE FRUIT.

Specially Constructed REFRIGERATOR VANS carry FRUIT direct from STEAMER to inland destinations by EXPRESS TRAINS.

RAPID HANDLING, QUICK DESPATCH, LOW CHARGES, and THE BEST PRICES. SEND YOUR FRUIT TO HULL.

TEN MODERN DOCKS entirely owned and managed by

THE LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Full information and literature supplied on application—

BURNS, PHILP & CO. LTD.,

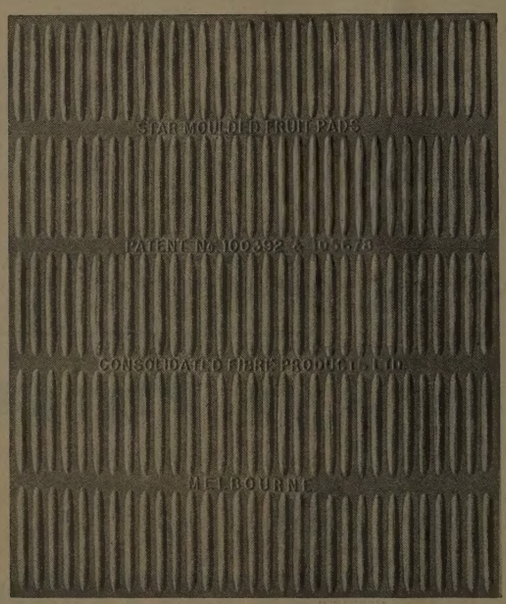
7 Bridge Street, Sydney. 312 Collins Street, Melbourne; and Branches.

Better Packing —— Bigger Profits

Use—

"Star" MOULDED FRUIT PADS

(Patent)



Moulded corrugated pads are the greatest advance ever made in fruit packing. They are resilient, odourless, moisture-proof. They act as a cushion and give better air circulation thus preventing damage to the fruit whilst in transit or in Cool Store.

SIZES:—12 x 6, 13½ x 6, 12 x 14, 17½ x 8, 17½ x 11.

"STAR" MOULDED FRUIT PADS are made in light grey or royal blue. These colours are fast dyes and will not taint the fruit.

PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

Sole Manufacturers:—

CONSOLIDATED FIBRE PRODUCTS LIMITED

321 William Street, Melbourne, C.1.

bands, but it is thought that incorrect technique in manufacture also played a part. The particular proprietary brand was well up to standard in 1936-37, but changes in manufacture resulted in a defective band the following season, when 40 to 50 per cent. of the larvae emerged as moths. An improvement in this band was effected last season but it is still not considered to be satisfactory.

No other defective bands have been detected and manufacturers would be ill-advised to make any radical changes in methods of manufacture unless they are certain that, as the result of field trials, such changes will improve the toxicity of the bands. In conjunction with the Agricultural Research Chemist and the Entomologist it is proposed to continue investigations into the manufacture, composition, and effectiveness of chemical bands next season.

In order to obtain the maximum benefit from chemical bands, or bandages of any type, it is essential to eliminate, as far as possible, any alternative cover for larvae. It is also essential to see that the bands fit snugly to the butt of the tree because as many as 50 per cent. of the grubs may be situated between the band and the bark of the butt and in this situation there is more likelihood of larvae transforming to adult moths.

In one actual case this season where more than 20 per cent. of the larvae emerged from the bands, 99 per cent. of these emerged from this position. Loose bark between the band and the butt of the tree will also reduce efficiency because it is essential for best results that the cocoon should be in close contact with the band.

Recommendations for 1939-40.
Codling Moth.

Those growers who continue to have difficulty in controlling Codling Moth would be well advised to get in touch with the Orchard Supervisor for their district who, with the experience during the past three seasons, is in a position to detect weaknesses in the methods so far adopted.

Growers could do a great deal to assist the Department in remedying faults by keeping accurate records of the sprays applied during the season. Such records should include the following information:—

1. Actual dates on which sprays are applied;
2. Quantity of spray, expressed in number of vats, applied on each day of spraying;
3. A record of the actual area of the orchard sprayed on each day; and
4. A record of the kind and strength of spray mixture used.

With such records it becomes easier to determine whether faulty timing of sprays or insufficient spray are factors in the poor results. To the above records growers who use bag bandages should add a record of the dates on which the bandages are examined.

The best results cannot be obtained unless the sprays are well "timed" to deal with the peak of activity of each brood of moths and growers are therefore strongly advised to take full advantage of the spray advice service in each district. Growers who use white oil as an ovicide for controlling Codling Moth must use these services, or maintain their own lures, if they are to expect satisfactory results with this material.

The Most Important

supplementary control measure which should be practised generally is **bandaging the trees** to trap larvae after they have completed the feeding period in the fruit.

For Apples, chemical bandages are recommended in all districts where Codling Moth is at all troublesome, but in the North-East, Gippsland, Diamond Creek-Hurstbridge, and Portland districts their use may be regarded as optional. Bag bandages are to be preferred where birds are troublesome.

For Pears in the Goulburn Valley, bag bandages are recommended in preference to chemical bands, but in all other districts the use of bandages of any sort may be regarded as optional—if bandages are thought desirable in these other districts chemical bands will suffice. Bandages are not considered necessary for Pears in the North-Eastern, Gippsland, Diamond Creek-Hurstbridge, and Portland districts.

Bands should be applied to trees no later than the last week in November, and should be removed and destroyed in June or July of the following year.

Bands should be in position a fortnight earlier in the Goulburn Valley.

The schedules recommended for each district are constantly being modified to suit local conditions, and it is therefore impossible at this stage to lay down rigid recommendations. The following should prove a useful guide to growers in each of the main districts:—

Goulburn Valley.

Arsenate of lead 6 lb. of paste or 3 lb. of powder in 100 gallons of water will prove satisfactory in the Goulburn Valley provided proper attention is given to "timing" the sprays, bag bandaging, and the associated "cleaning-up" of the trees before putting the bands in position, and heavy calyx spraying.

The majority of growers fail to saturate every calyx, and this is surprising, because it is an easy task to examine the trees after they have been sprayed to see how effectively the spray has been applied. The use of long rods and more spray per tree will greatly improve the application.

For W.B.C. Pears a schedule of combination sprays of arsenate of lead and white oil is being developed at Ardmona by the Entomologist, but will not be the subject of a general recommendation until the most economical mixture has been determined.

Meanwhile the most promising schedules are being demonstrated on the plots for comparison with the present standard schedule of "timed" applications of arsenate of lead.

For export varieties a schedule incorporating white oil sprays combined with arsenate of lead early in the season and alone later in the season will be the subject of trials next year. This follows satisfactory results obtained with a similar schedule for Apples in the inland districts.

According to seasonal conditions four to five sprays for W.B.C. Pears and five to seven for export varieties may be required.

Bendigo, Harcourt, Quantong, Pomonal, and Amphitheatre.

The schedule recommended for Apples in the Bendigo, Harcourt, Quantong, Pomonal, and Amphitheatre districts is one in which an arsenate of lead calyx spray (paste 6:100) would normally be followed by a maximum of two combination lead arsenate-white oil sprays, the latter to be applied not later than the end of November, and to be followed in turn by a series of white oil sprays until harvest time. The strength of oil recommended is 1¼ gallons in 100 gallons of water.

The Department cannot recomend the use of white oil for the Cleopatra variety and growers must be guided by their own experience with this variety.

In seasons when applications of lime-sulphur for the control of Black Spot are required after petal fall it should be remembered that oil cannot

be used with safety within three weeks of a lime-sulphur application. For Pears, growers may find it convenient to spray them in the same way as for Apples, but arsenate of lead used throughout the season will give quite good results.

According to seasonal conditions seven to nine sprays will be required for Apples and five to six for Pears in these districts.

Metropolitan, Mornington Peninsula, and Geelong.

Two alternative schedules are recommended for Apples in the Metropolitan, Mornington Peninsula, and Geelong districts. Provided proper attention is given to sanitation (principally the use of chemical bands), "timing" the sprays and thorough spraying, arsenate of lead will give satisfactory results.

As fruit from such a schedule will require washing at harvest time, the alternative schedule recommended is one in which three or four white oil sprays, 1½:100, will replace the usual arsenate of lead sprays and this will mean in practice the sprays usually applied in January, February, and March.

For Pears, arsenate of lead only may be relied upon for controlling Codling Moth, or, if desired, they may receive the alternative oil schedule as for Apples.

For these districts a total of six to seven sprays may be required for Apples and five to six for Pears, according to seasonal conditions.

North-East (Stanley), Gippsland, Diamond Creek-Hurstbridge, and Portland.

For the Stanley, Gippsland, Diamond Creek-Hurstbridge, and Portland districts arsenate of lead only is recommended, but it is to be noted that if sprays are required during January, February, and March, as indicated by moth activity each season, the fruit will require washing or wiping to remove the excess arsenical residue. In some seasons there is only one brood active in Gippsland, Stanley, and Portland areas, and growers will be advised when and if late-season sprays are required.

In these districts three to five sprays generally will suffice.

Spreaders: For arsenate of lead sprays the addition of a limited amount (½:80) of lime-casein spreader, though adding nothing to the efficiency of the spray, will reduce excessive blotchiness. For combination arsenate of lead-summer white oil sprays, it will be found an advantage to include 5 to 6 oz. of casein (not lime-casein) in each 100 gallons of spray mixture. If this is not done the grower will find that a tenacious residue will result.

For more complete details concerning the recommendations for 1939-40 growers should get in touch with the Department of Agriculture and secure instructional circulars on this subject.—"Journal of Agriculture, Victoria."

BULLETINS FROM N.Z.

We are in receipt of Plant Diseases Division Bulletin No. 2, by J. D. Atkinson, Assistant Mycologist, Plant Research Bureau, N.Z., entitled "Injection of Apple Trees in New Zealand," also other Bulletins from the same writer, "Wound Dressings for Fruit Trees," "The Effect of Boron on Bitter Pit of Apples," "Progress Report on the Control of Corky Pit of Apples," "Residual Effect of Boron Soil Dressings on Internal Cork of Apples"; also Bulletin by R. M. Brien, Plant Research Bureau, N.Z., entitled "Fungi Associated with Mouldy Core of Apples," and "Citrus Blast in New Zealand," and "Citrus Canker in New Zealand," by W. D. Reid; also "Mottle Leaf of Citrus in New Zealand," by G. G. Taylor and M. M. Burns, and "Application of Orchard Sprays," by G. G. Taylor.

Field Day at Vermont, Victoria

Highly Successful Event at F. G. Beet's Orchard

THE Field Day at the orchard of Mr. F. G. Beet, Railway-road, Vermont, on October 5, was the biggest and most important so far held.

There was an attendance of about 400 visitors, coming from several fruitgrowing districts. Included were Messrs. Hutchinson, M.H.R., W. H. Everard, and Col. G. T. Knox, M's.L.A.

Members of Young Farmers' Clubs from surrounding areas were also in attendance, as well as a dozen boys from The Gordon Boys' Institute.

The function was under the auspices of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, The Southern Fruit Growers' Association, The Southern Victoria Pear Packing Company, and the East Burwood and Doncaster Fruit Growers' Association. Cr. G. Knee presided.

There were demonstrations of D. Harvey's tractor drawn implements, the Howard Rotary Hoe, Rototiller, Bave-U sprayer, Ronaldson-Tippett sprayer, and the Stationery Spray Plant System, with power supplied by the State Electricity Commission.

Addresses were given by Mr. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A., on organising the fruit industry, Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, on his observations abroad, Mr. J. L. Provan, B.Ag.Sc., Senior Horticultural Instructor, on seasonal orchard work, Mr. F. J. Greatorex, Department of Agriculture, demonstrating the reworking of fruit trees.

Under the auspices of the Southern Victorian Pear Packing Company, there was an Apple packing competition open to girls and boys attending school. The judge was Mr. Basil Krone, Fruit Packing Instructor, Department of Agriculture. Prizes were won as follows:—Jack Lewin, 1st; Mervyn Crowe, 2nd; Joan Freeman, 3rd.

The first prize winner also secured the trophy presented by the representatives of Howard's Rotary Hoe (Messrs. E. Hassett & Sons).

Several spraying preparations were on display. Other exhibits included Caves pure fruit drinks, Macs Cyder, Horticultural Press ("Fruit World," "Poultry World," "Garden Lover," etc.).

Organisation Needed.

Mr. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A., gave a vigorous address urging better organisation among Apple and Pear growers. Speaking as a grower he said that his own district—the Goulburn Valley—had benefited immeasurably as a result of their organisation.

Growers need be under no illusion as regards finance. Adequate money was essential for the desired organisation, but it would be money well spent. A well financed organisation would provide opportunity for better marketing, and would give leadership in cultural improvements, ensure adequate weight in political matters.

Growers must be prepared to sacrifice something for the common good. Without organisation the industry would stagger along unsatisfactorily, but by united effort stability would be secured.

Mr. Ward's Impressions.

Rough Handling of Fruit at London and Liverpool.

Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, who had just returned from visiting the U.K., the Continent, Canada, and U.S.A., said that whereas much of the fruit arrived satisfactorily in U.K., there were defects which he definitely attributed to faulty ships carriage. Some growers were at fault, too, in keeping Apples in iron sheds for a week or ten days before precooling or forwarding for export.

Continuing, Mr. Ward spoke of the rough handling at London and Liverpool. It would be impossible to exaggerate the extent of the damage. Cases were dumped on to concrete floors, and he had seen cases deliberately flung a distance of six feet off a man's shoulder.

With regard to marketing—buyers had learned to appreciate long lines from well-known packers.

Research stations in various parts of the world were doing some fine work. Regarding Codling Moth, however, so far U.S.A. was in no better position than the Australian grower with the control of that pest.

Mr. Ward gave particulars of heavy yields from orchards in the U.S.A., and confirmed his previous statement as to the unsuitability of Northern Spy as a general stock. Its dwarfing effect had been demonstrated at East Malling Research Station.

The speakers and all who assisted were thanked.

At the instance of Mr. W. H. Everard, M.L.A., a special vote of appreciation was carried to Mr. Beet.

Mr. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A., addressing growers at the Vermont (Vic.) Field Day.

U.S.A. APPLE AND PEAR PROSPECTS.

The U.S.A. commercial Apple crop was estimated at 103,260,000 bushels recently, which is 25 per cent. larger than the 1938 crop of 82,395,000 bushels.

Pear production is now estimated at 30,282,000 bushels as compared with the 1938 production of 32,473,000 bushels.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

Details of the progress of the five new warehouses at the Royal Victoria Dock are given in the notes "From Dock and Quayside," in the September number of the "P.L.A. Monthly." Many other interesting articles are contained in the same issue.

Best by Test

Use

"VALLO"

Arsenate of Lead

(Paste or Powder)

Agricultural Dept. Tests for ACIDITY Prove "VALLO" ARSENATE OF LEAD is the LOWEST

. . . . This is Important, particularly when used in a dual spray

Manufactured in Australia by

VICTOR LEGGO & FARMERS Ltd.

222 Queen Street, Melbourne

Phone C 1243 ***P.O. Box 508H***

Obtainable All Agents

SEASONAL SPRING WORK IN ORCHARDS

SPRAYING — MANURING — INTERPOLLINATION — OILED WRAPS FOR CONTROL OF SUPERFICIAL SCALD IN APPLES — METHODS OF PEST CONTROL.

(By J. L. Provan, B.Agr.Sc.)

SPEAKING at the Annual Field Day held at Mr. F. G. Beet's orchard, Railway-road, Vermont, on October 5, 1939, Mr. J. L. Provan, B.Ag.Sc., Senior Horticultural Instructor, stressed the importance of field days of this nature, as it gave both growers and research workers an opportunity to meet and discuss their mutual problems, and the associations under whose auspices the field day had been arranged were to be congratulated on the success of the present one.

Dealing with the **Demonstration Plot work** in connection with the control of **Black Spot and Codling Moth**, Mr. Provan stated that the work was being continued during the present season, although the Commonwealth Government had found it necessary, on account of defence requirements, to curtail the expenditure by 50 per cent. Adjustments had to be made in the work, but fortunately advisory services were being continued, as in the past, because it was realised that such work was very important to the grower. These advisory services took the form of instructional circulars (which were distributed to the growers), circulars from the Department issued through growers' oganisations and proprietary companies. Notable examples of this form of distribution were the advisory circulars issued through the Shepparton Preserving Company's Advisory Committee and the Southern Victoria Pear Packing Co. Other growers' organisations and companies were also assisting in this type of work.

Wireless broadcasts have been arranged at the following times from the various Stations:—

Tuesday and Friday: "Man on the Land" Session, 6.30 a.m.—3UZ.

At most important periods—Several times a day for 2 or 3 days at a time—3SR.

Friday 7 p.m., Monday 9 p.m.: Following Produce Advice Talks—3UL.

Monday: Orchardist's News, 7.25-7.35 a.m. (Mr. Gray)—3GL.

Fertilisers.

In connection with the fertiliser trials on the Demonstration Plots, soil samples had been obtained from the plots receiving the various treatments. The first samples were obtained in mid-August, and were analysed by the Agricultural Research Chemist. These samples revealed that the **nitrate nitrogen** content of these soils was particularly low, in many cases not higher than .5 parts per million. The probable cause of this **very low nitrate nitrogen** of the soils was the heavy Winter rainfall experienced over the past six months and the waterlogged conditions of many soils. This, together with the low temperatures, had reduced the rate of decomposition of organic matter in the soils and beneficial bacterial activity was at a standstill.

The mid-September samples, on analysis, showed a slight improvement on the plots which received some form of nitrogenous manure, but the plots which received no manure contained practically no nitrate nitrogen. It is particularly important that nitrate nitrogen should be present in the soil for the tree's requirements in early Spring. A supply of nitrate nitrogen assists in the setting of the crop for the present year's crop, and also stimulates growth for next year's crop.

With the possibility of heavy crops setting this season, it is important that growers should apply fertilisers so that growth will be sufficient to ensure crops in the following season. **It is recommended that applications of a complete fertiliser of the 2:2:1 mixture type, at the rate of 5 lb. or more per tree, should be made.** Where growth in the past has been small, heavier applications may be required.

Control of Superficial Scald.

Dealing with the control of **Superficial Scald** in **Granny Smiths, Stewarts and Delicious** Apples, Mr. Provan drew attention to the sound experimental work being conducted by Mr. G. B. Tindale, Cool Storage Research Officer. This officer's work had been highly commended in America recently, and Mr. Ward had found Mr. Tindale's work was very well known to research workers amongst deciduous fruits in the Pacific States and Canada.

The use of oil wraps, without delayed storage, had resulted in the complete control of Superficial Scald in Granny Smith, Stewarts, and Delicious Apples. Delayed storage as a means of overcoming this trouble was only satisfactory with fruit picked at certain times, and it had the disadvantage, of course, of reducing the length of the storage life of the fruit. Growers who had used oil wraps were convinced that it was the best method of overcoming Superficial Scald.

Inter-Pollination.

The mere planting of inter-pollinating varieties in an orchard does not ensure inter-pollination. Some provision must be made for the **transference of pollen from tree to tree.** Many insects are capable of transferring pollen, but bees are the best agency for this purpose. For the past year the population of bees in the surrounding districts has been diminished because of several unfavorable factors, namely, bush fires, absence of Autumn blossoms, and a rather long wet Winter.

Some growers have attempted to meet this position by hiring hives of bees to provide for pollination in their orchards. The practice is adopted in other districts, notably the Mornington Peninsula, and the results are very satisfactory. Growers should provide at least one strong hive for every two to three acres of blossom.

Mealy Bug.

Mealy Bug has been causing Pear growers some concern in the metropolitan districts. This is a true Scale insect which retains its legs and moves freely about during its adult life. Many of the other Scale insects familiar to the orchardist lose their legs as maturity is reached, and settle down to spend the rest of their life history in one spot.

The Mealy Bug overwinters as an adult under the bark of trees, or in packing sheds, props, crevices and cracks in trunks and limbs, etc. It requires shelter and a cool climate for its survival. The adults lay eggs and the young crawlers hatch and feed under the bark and later migrate to the calyx end of the Pear for food and shelter. This insect secretes the clear dew-like substance known as honey dew on which sooty mould fungous grows.

The Winter Nelis Pear is particularly susceptible to the attacks of Mealy Bugs. **In Winter, control measures consist of scraping loose bark from the trees and applying a strong lime-sulphur spray—1 in 10. Control measures late in the season consist of an application of nicotine sulphate—1 pint in 80 gallons, when the insect is noticed in the calyces. Care should be taken that the spray is directed upwards to contact the insects in their shelter.**

In Preparing Your Bordeaux Sprays Use . . .

ESA BLUESTONE

— Manufactured by —

THE ELECTROLYTIC REFINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

PORT KEMBLA, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Right Material for Plant Disease Prevention and Control

GUARANTEED 99% PURITY

GRADES—Mixed Crystals, Fines, Granulated (Snow), Packed in Suitable Containers for Growers' Requirements.

Agents for All States: ELDER SMITH & COMPANY LIMITED, All Capital Cities.

BOOKLET—"Better Yields by Spraying with E S A Bluestone" obtainable on application to Elder Smith & Co. Ltd.

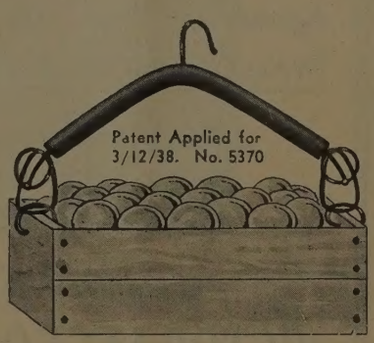
Important Notice to Fruitgrowers!

A SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE HARVESTING OF ALL FRESH FRUITS.

WICKS (PATENT) MASTERGRIP HANDLE

One handle per man turns all your cases into perfect picking bags.

Australian Distributors:
Fruitgrowers & Market-gardeners' Society Ltd.,
288a Rundle St., Adelaide, S.A.



A BOON TO EVERY FRUITGROWER.

EFFICIENT
LONG - LIFE
LOW - PRICED

For Supplies and Enquiries, write to Sole Victorian Agents:—

F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD.

Telegrams— "CAVECOFRUT."

391 Flinders St., Melbourne

Postal Address— Box 1956, G.P.O.

Mealy Bug can develop in storage because of the cool and sheltered conditions.

Red Spider.

This is another pest which is becoming a problem to many orchardists. Its development has been favored by the dry, hot Summers. The life cycle of this pest is very short in Summer, from 11 to 14 days from egg to adult. The female lays about 70 eggs and, therefore, the numbers can be enormous by the end of the season. The mite feeds principally on the underside of the leaves, but it may also feed on fruit and young shoots.

Several control measures are available to combat this pest. **Lime-sulphur sprays can be substituted in** the Black Spot control programme after the green tip Bordeaux mixture spray, or white oil emulsion can be added to the ordinary Bordeaux mixture. Some of the heavier types of oil have also been used successfully in this programme, particularly in the early sprays.

After the usual three-week interval after lime-sulphur sprays have been applied, white oil, 1 in 60, and nicotine sulphate, 1 pint in 80, as cover sprays for Codling Moth will also be effective against the spread of Red Spider.

The spray should be particularly directed to the underside of the leaves where the Red Spider is found in greatest numbers. The other spray programme, which assists in controlling Red Spider, is that of the lead and oil combination, plus the usual casein spreader. This latter is necessary to reduce the amount of soluble arsenic in the lead-oil combination.

Root Borer.

This is a pest which is increasing in some districts and for which growers should maintain a constant watch in their orchards. **The Department is placing traps in various parts of the metropolitan districts to observe the movement of beetles during October and November.**

Mr. Provan drew the attention of the orchardists to the type of trap being used which consisted of a zinc band attached to a skirt-like arrangement of canvas. This fitted around the trunk of the trees and the beetles congregated under the canvas and could not negotiate the slippery zinc band which was suspended from the outside edge of the canvas like a crinoline. These traps are relatively inexpensive and provide a very useful means for growers to observe the extent or Borer Beetle infestation in the orchard. Other forms of zinc traps have been successfully used, as well as the sticky-band type.

Heavy fertiliser applications, in order to stimulate growth, have been beneficial in overcoming the effects of Borers. The trees are stimulated to throw out new roots and die-back of the main leaders is partly overcome.

Western Australian News and Notes

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Crop of 1¼ Million Bushels of Apples Anticipated.

Acquisition by Federal Government Approved.

PRIOR TO the announcement by the Minister for Commerce (Senator McLeay) of the acquisition by the Federal Government of the 1940 crop of Apples and Pears, an important statement was made by Mr. J. McN. Martin, President of the Western Australian Fruitgrowers' Association.

Mr. Martin, in fact, advocated the acquisition of the crop by the Government, as no other method could be considered as satisfactory.

The issue at stake, he said, was not merely that of the 1940 crop, **but the very existence of the orchards themselves,** because neglect of normal husbandry, even temporarily, must result in permanent damage since, unlike primary production from annual cropping, the attention to normal procedure can neither be suspended nor neglected.

Continuing, Mr. Martin said it was essential that the orchards should be worked continually, and there were very few primary industries which employed a higher proportion of labor and services in the production and marketing of the crop. There were approximately 1,000 export Apple and Pear growers in the State. Western Australia's position was particularly difficult, as she exports such a high proportion of her crop.

1939 figures and 1940 pre-war estimates are shown herewith:

	1939. Boxes.	1940. Boxes.
Continent	300,000	250,000
United Kingdom .	925,000	700,000
Asia	125,000	50,000
Local market ..	400,000	400,000
Eastern States ..	70,000	—
Surplus	—	100,000
	1,820,000	1,500,000

SEVERE HAIL STORM IN W.A.

Fruit Crops Suffer at Bridgetown.

Bridgetown (3/10/39).

There were violent hail storms in scattered areas of the great southern and south-western portion of Western Australia.

At Bridgetown and Greenbushes, extensive damage was done to fruit crops.

KALAMUNDA FIELD DAY.

A successful field day was recently organised by the Kalamunda branch of the West Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association and held on the property of Messrs. W. H. Logie & Son, and adjacent holdings.

Over 100 fruitgrowers from the district attended, visitors being Mr. C. G. Latham (Leader of the Opposition), Mr. R. S. Sampson, M.L.A. for Swan, Mr. Ray Owen (horticultural expert), Mr. W. P. Cass Smith (Government Plant Pathologist), and Mr. C. F. H. Jenkins (Government Entomologist).

A pruning demonstration on Apricot, Peach and Plum trees was given at the Findley's orchard by Mr. Owen.

The party were then entertained at afternoon tea at Mr. Logie's home.

Modern packing shed methods were then demonstrated at Mr. Hawkins' property, it being pointed out that the "Lightning" polisher and grader installed could handle the citrus products of the entire district. The need for a greater system of co-operation was then emphasised.

Mr. Cass Smith gave an interesting address on cultural matters.

Mr. Jenkins then gave a talk on scale diseases and their control.

The Departmental Officers and owners of the orchards used, also the ladies who provided the afternoon tea were then thanked.

MARKETING IN W.A.

Fruitgrowers' Meet at Kelmscott.

Members of the South Suburban branch of the West Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association, and the West Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association, recently held a joint meeting to discuss the introduction of a General Marketing Bill in the West Australian Legislative Assembly.

It was stated that the Primary Producers' Marketing Act was operating successfully in Queensland.

Mr. H. Larwood stated that although the Metropolitan Market Trust was handling threequarters of a million pounds a year, mainly through growers' efforts, these growers had no say in the administration. Group buying made the auction system a complete failure.

The motion that the executive of the W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association co-operate in approaching Parliament with a view to bringing down a Marketing Bill was finally carried.

Young Farmers' Club

Presentation Evening at Pakenham, Vic.

At a social evening at the property of Mr. J. Priest, Pakenham E., on October 13, prizes were presented to successful competitors in recent events—a field day, and Melbourne Royal Show and Castlemaine Show.

Mr. B. Krone (Department of Agriculture) took the chair. Other guests present included Mr. M. Bennett, M.L.A., Mr. W. Harris (Department of Agriculture), and Mr. W. L. Gregory (Gerrard Wire Tying Co. Pty. Ltd.).

A crystal toilet bowl, to be competed for by Pakenham Y.F.C. only at a recent field day was presented to Miss Thelma Black for best-packed case of Apples, Senior Section, by Mr. T. Fuller, also a certificate for best-packed case at field day (general competition).

K. Mathews won the Senior Section Apple packing for Army Road Club only, and received a gold medal from Mr. Fuller.

The junior Apple packing silver cup donated by Mr. E. B. Giles was won by W. Harrison.

The Melbourne Royal Show trophies and cards were presented by Mr. W. Gregory to Keith Mathews (second), and W. Harrison (commended). Mr. Gregory also presented the Club with a silver rose bowl—a special prize for being equal first with Pakenham Upper, and the Gerrard Shield was accepted by K. Mathews on behalf of the Club.

Owen Bumpstead also received a silver rose bowl on behalf of the Army Road Y.F.C. for the Castlemaine Show.

Joan Brown was then presented with an individual prize and trophy.

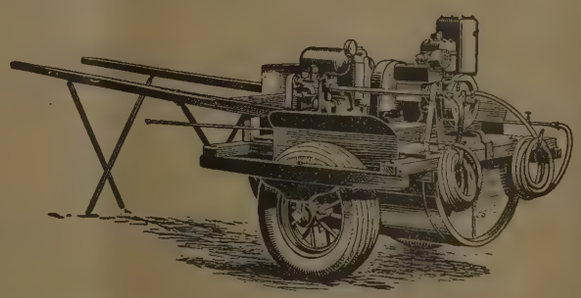
Mr. M. Bennett, M.L.A., then presented Marjory Quick with the champion ribbon for the best cow at the Field Day. Various speakers congratulated the children, and all spoke in terms of appreciation of Mr. W. Harris' work.

The evening concluded with dancing and supper.

EVEN OLD FATHER TIME WITH HIS FLOWING GREY BEARD MUST KEEP MOVING!

YOU can't afford to lag behind with old spraying equipment! By ensuring better fruit and more of it, a modern, high-speed, high-pressure Ronaldson-Tippett Spray Plant will pay for itself before the final instalment is due. Working parts of both Engine and Pump run in a constant oil bath, ensuring life-long wear with a minimum of duplicates.

62 Plants serviced this year in the Harcourt District (Vic.) required only 14/- worth of duplicates for the whole 62 plants 2¼d. per plant—an extraordinary record! Buy The Right Machine First!



Particulars with Pleasure

RONALDSON BROS. & TIPPETT PTY. LTD.

700 Creswick Road, Ballarat, Vic.

SHOWROOMS: 628 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE, C.1.

RONALDSON-TIPPETT FRUIT SPRAY PLANTS

CASES for Packing of Fruit

Safer, Lighter and Cheaper

INSIGNIS PINEWOOD

AS CASE MATERIAL WHEN PROPERLY SEASONED SURPASSES THE IMPORTED.

A CASE THAT IS CLEAN, WELL CUT, NEAT, STRONG, HOLDS NAILS, STANDS ROUGH HANDLING

Branches at ADELAIDE, SYDNEY, PERTH.

THE FORESTRY PULP & PAPER CO. OF AUST. LTD.,
G.P.O. Box, 516 J, Melbourne.

Mill & Kilns at DARTMOOR, Victoria.

HEAD OFFICE: "CHANCERY HOUSE," 440 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS:
GUNNERSON NOSWORTHY PTY. LTD.,
67 Yarra Bank Road, Melbourne, C.4.

Telegrams: "Pinetree," Melb. Tel.: MX 4621.

Cables—Monro, London Codes—A.B.C. 5th Edition and Bentley's

GEO. MONRO Ltd.

The Most Important Fruit-Distributing Organisation in the World.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON, and SMITHFIELD MARKET, MANCHESTER

Other Branches: **BIRMINGHAM, GLASGOW, WORTHING, SPALDING and HULL**

Sales on Commission, by Private Treaty only.

Over sixty years' of Fruit Distribution.

We do not purchase.

Our Sale Rooms are the largest and most up-to-date in England; consignments are therefore displayed to the best advantage, consequently, our returns are the best.

We have specialised in the Sale of Australian Apples and Pears by expert salesmen for many years past, and we have the largest and best customers in Great Britain amongst our clients.

Bigger and better business is our objective.

We make advances to cover cost of freight, etc.

(Established 1862)

DIRECTORS:

Major Edwin G. Monro, O.B.E. (Chairman), Geo. Monro, C.B.E., Bert J. Monro, Captain J. Stuart Monro, Alex. J. Monro, and C. Cole.

Chief Agent in Aust.—Major H. Dakin, V.D., Goldsbrough House, Macquarie Place, Sydney, N.S.W.

Victorian Representative	Esmond Russell Pty. Ltd., 395 Collins St., Melbourne
Southern Tasmanian Representative	W. H. Ikin & Son, Dunn Street, Hobart.
Northern Tasmanian Representative	Bell & Gerrard, No. 300 Cimitiere St., Launceston.
West Australian Representative	The Westralian Farmers Ltd., Perth.

New Fruit Industry Award

AFTER EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION, the new draft award for the fruit industry in Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales, has been announced by Judge O'Mara, in the Arbitration Court.

In the Arbitration Court on October 19 Judge O'Mara said a new schedule was proposed for wages and conditions as from November 3. He would refer the question of standard hours to the Full Arbitration Court. Meanwhile the 48-hour week would operate.

The basic wage for the fruit industry was fixed by the Full Court on October 8, 1937. The judge left it open for the parties to apply to that tribunal for a revision.

In those parts of N.S.W. and Victoria within 20 miles from the chief post office at Mildura, including the districts of Irymple, Merbein, Red Cliffs, Wentworth, and Curlwaa; in the Renmark and other irrigation settlements in S. Australia near the River Murray, and in the Murrumbidgee district, including Leeton, the minimum rate for adult males is £4 a week or 1/8⅔ an hour, where employees are engaged by the hour.

The minimum rate for females aged 18 or more and working in those districts is £2/13/4 or 1/1⅞ an hour.

The minimum for male adults in all other parts of N.S.W. is £3/19/- or 1/8⅝ an hour; females 18 and over that age, £2/12/4 a week, 1/1⅜ an hour; in all other parts of Victoria, £3/18/- a week for adult males and £2/11/10 for females.

The proposed minimum rate for juvenile males is raised from £1/3/- to £1/4/- a week; the maximum from £3/1/6 to £3/4/- a week.

Juvenile female rates range from £1/10/5 to £3/0/10 a week, according to age.

Seasonal Allowance.

The Judge proposes to restore the seasonal workers' allowance of 3/- a week in August, 1940, and to improve their working conditions forthwith.

Employers shall supply wood and water to all permanent and seasonal employees.

Where suitable and sufficient accommodation in houses and huts on or in the vicinity of the property of the employer is not available, the employers shall provide tents, a sum not exceeding 1/- a week to be deducted from the employees' wages.

About 10,000 employees in the canned, dried, and fresh fruit industries in Victoria, N.S.W., and South Australia will be affected by the award.

THE FUNDAMENTAL STAGES IN THE DIFFERENTIATION OF FRUIT BUDS ON ONE YEAR OLD APPLE WOOD.

(By N. G. Zhuchkov in "Fruit and Vegetables," Moscow).

A new ringing method has been developed by which certain Apple varieties in the Crimea and Mitchurinsk were introduced to fruit at an appreciably earlier stage than usual. A circular cut is made through the bark and a portion of wood, the depth of the cut (2-5 mm) depending on the thickness of the stem or branch to be ringed.

The operation is preferably made after the termination of the growing period (i.e. in June or July). The wound is callused about a fortnight later.

No harm was done to trees ringed in this way as often as 3-4 times during the same year at fortnightly intervals.

The efficiency of the method is explained by the fact that the eyes on the stem and branches pass through two periods required for the differentiation of fruit buds, namely the period of increased supply of minerals and the period of increased supply of organic nutrients.

1940 APPLE AND PEAR CROP

Outline of Government Proposals

Acquisition by the Federal Government as from March 1, 1940

ADVANCE OF 2/- PER CASE ON APPLES AND 3/- PER CASE ON PEARS — EFFORTS TO INCREASE CONSUMPTION BY EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY — MORE FRUIT TO BE CANNED, DRIED, AND USED FOR JUICES — ADMINISTRATION OF DETAILS BY THE APPLE AND PEAR BOARD.

The Apple and Pear industry has since long before the war been developed largely as an export industry, although the Australian market which absorbs more than half the total production remains the most important factor, particularly in some areas.

It is as a result of the export requirements of Apples and Pears that much of the refrigerated tonnage serving Australia was constructed and developed as will be gauged from the fact that the annual shipping requirements for Apples and Pears have recently averaged more than 12,000,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space.

As a result of the outbreak of hostilities the volume of shipping—and especially refrigerated shipping—which can be made available has been heavily reduced. What is available is to be rationed, not in the proportion of normal requirements according to commodities, but on the basis, as far as refrigerated space is concerned, of priority to **practically every type of commodity other than Apples and Pears.**

Refrigerated space normally required for Apples and Pears from February to June each year will therefore not be available next year.

As a war measure the nature of priority rights of other commodities is not disputed, but the effect of this on the Apple and Pear industry was the justification for seeking consideration of our position by the Commonwealth Government.

Normal average exports have been:—

	Bushels.	Bushels.
To United Kingdom	3,900,000 Apples	650,000 Pears
„ Continent	700,000 „	30,000 „
„ Other Destinations	200,000 „	20,000 „
TOTAL	4,800,000 Apples	700,000 Pears

The only freight which can reliably be anticipated is of say 150,000 cases for limited Eastern destinations. Obviously the problem is to deal with a potential 5,350,000 cases surplus. Two extra outlets suggested themselves:—

(1) Increased Australian consumption as fresh fruit;

(2) Consumption in manufactured forms either in Australia or abroad.

Limited possibilities only appear available in the latter respect, but have been urgently canvassed. Average Australian consumption is assessed at approximately 6,000,000 bushels of Apples and 800,000 bushels of Pears, and judging by the glutted markets experienced from time to time these would appear to be close to saturation point under existing circumstances.

Two words, "Chaos" and "Ruin", convey the inevitable result of this situation if uncontrolled and unco-ordinated. It may be suggested that in some special circumstances of geographical location, varieties, maturity periods, storage facilities, etc., some small section of growers might be insulated against participation in this disaster. Nothing would be more misleading. If nearly 5,500,000 boxes of extra fruit for which there is no normal outlet are to find a place among 6,800,000 boxes normally marketed in Australia, there can be no return whatever for any of the total crop—it would be surprising if even marketing costs were recovered.

Does this outlook matter to Australia? If 100,000 acres of orchard are a consideration, it does! If normal husbandry cannot be undertaken for lack of funds many such orchards will go out; others will suffer deterioration which will be permanent. If the welfare of 12,000 growers, their families, and their employees, is of moment, it does! If the interests of the allied industries, such as timber mills and transport services—to mention only two, are considered of consequence, then it does!

These are the circumstances the industry has to face. They are the justification of approaches made by the Australian Apple and Pear Board to the Commonwealth Government, and of the Government's concern for and attention to the matter. It was evident that Government aid to preserve and maintain the industry was an urgent necessity.

Consultations have been proceeding since immediately after the outbreak of hostilities.

The Board asked that the Commonwealth Government purchase the crop at a basic price related to production costs. This the Government has been unable to see its way clear to do; in order, however, to ameliorate the difficulties the Minister for Commerce has now announced that the Government, at the request of the Board, will act in two ways:—

(1) By applying its power under the National Security Act to acquire the crop;

(2) By making available finance by way of advances against the eventual aggregate realisation of the crop so acquired; such advances to be made to growers in relation to their individual (assessed) crops for two purposes:—

(a) to assist in ensuring that orchards can be carried on;

(b) to finance harvesting and marketing costs.

Regulations to implement these decisions and procedure arising have been drafted, **but many details of policy have necessarily yet to be elaborated.** The general picture of what is proposed, however, is along the following lines:—

The aim first and foremost must be to improve and co-ordinate practices in relation to the Australian market, particularly for the purpose of expanding consumption, and also with a view to economy.

It is considered that if only attractive fresh Apples and Pears were marketed, public demand would increase substantially. This must be backed with publicity efforts in connection with which the co-operation of the State Governments has been sought, but which will be financed and treated as a marketing cost.

As far as practicable fruit will be directed to various centres with regard to the most suitable sources of supply, regard being given to all factors such as available varieties and transport, storage facilities, etc. **The marketing of all fruit will be by direction.**

The

Fixing of Prices

both wholesale and retail is considered a necessary corollary, but with the aim, not of high prices, but of stability and of economy in distribution; steady and reasonable prices are regarded as an important factor in the stimulation of consumption. Within this sphere of policy well-grounded hopes are held for outlets being found for much of the surplus.

Naturally every effort will be continued to gain any possible overseas freight space, it being hoped that some measure of relief may yet be gained in this way, in addition to Eastern outlets.

The Department of Commerce on behalf of the Government in its negotiations with the British Government is pressing for absorption of significant quantities in the more compact form of **by-products, canned, dried, and in juice form**—the existing arrangements being restricted substantially to the type of canned and dried fruits normally marketed overseas. Such avenues, if secured, could suitably absorb that proportion of the crop which is less attractive for presentation as fresh fruit.

Briefly, it is considered that by co-ordinated effort in every direction there is a reasonable hope of disposal of a normal commercial crop. The advances to be made will be on 75 per cent. of the assessed commercial crop. Definitely inferior fruit will not be assessed as "commercial crop." **The whole of the crop will, however (subject only to any specific exemptions of periods or varieties) be the subject of the acquisition and thus all grades of fruit whether assessed for advances or not will become the property of the Commonwealth Government.**

All proceeds whether for export, local consumption, or for by-products will be paid to the Commonwealth Government as the owner of the fruit. Apples and Pears will be treated through separate accounts and distributions by way of dividend effected from any surpluses. It is anticipated that recoupments to

Herbert Wilson Pty. Ltd.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Nos. 1 and 10, Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne.

Accredited Agents for Victorian Central Citrus Association and Affiliated Association.

City Telephone: F 6444. Private Phone: M 3055.

Bankers: National Bank of Australasia (Western Branch), Melb.

1940 APPLE AND PEAR CROP (Continued)

growers of preparation costs will be self-financing directly proceeds of sales begin to accumulate. At this stage no question of a grant to the industry is involved unless the aggregate proceeds should fail to recoup the total advances, in which case, of course, that effect would automatically follow from the Government guarantee, but only to the extent of any deficiency.

Normally the finance for the industry is made available through the period of the growing season by commercial houses, such accommodation being made available against the proceeds. In order to ensure that such sources are not closed against growers in the absence of the normal cover of proceeds, it is intended that specific advances against crop proceeds strictly related to orchard maintenance will be protected as a claim against advances to growers.

In order to permit of the advances being payable as announced, viz., of 60 per cent. on 31st January, and 40 per cent. on 31st March, the basis will be crop assessments to be completed in January by official assessors appointed by the Department of Commerce. These advances will, however, be on the basis of fruit harvested and in the orchard but not packed; the subsequent claims for recoupment of presentation costs will therefore not include picking costs.

Very early maturing varieties will not be included in either the assessments or the acquisition, and growers will be free to market these provided they are cleared by the 1st March.

Growers who desire to market earlier any proportion of varieties which normally are marketed mainly after the 1st March will be required to indicate the quantities they desire freed from crop assessments. They will subsequently be required to declare and evidence the quantities of such varieties prior to the 1st March, but subsequently to the date of assessment of their crops; any necessary adjustments in respect of advances will then be made in the payment of the second advance.

Pears normally canned will not be included in the acquisition and if arrangements should be made for the canning of other varieties they too may possibly be excluded.

The controlling authority to administer the acquisition and advances and their liquidation on behalf of the Government will be the Australian Apple and Pear Board acting through a special committee and with the subsidiary State committees responsible to it.

Neither the Board nor its committees intend to act, however, as a selling organisation, but purely as an administrative authority; wherever justification exists it is intended that existing channels of distribution be used.

In respect of any period prior to the application of a general acquisition order, the Board will control exports under its existing powers. It desires it to be known that in order particularly to protect overseas markets for the later marketing of acquired fruits, it will contemplate a fuller measure of regulation than in normal times, particularly as to licences and regulations thereunder of practices, quantities and prices. Licences and permits, when issued, will require that such conditions be complied with, and obviously no exceptions can be made as a result of any negotiations entered into by traders meantime.

Growers Must Register.

As far as growers are concerned the general procedure contemplated is along the following lines:—

Immediately means of procedure are created each grower will be required to register and to give complete particulars of his Apple and Pear plantings with a crop estimate. No grower not so registered will be permitted to participate in the acquisition or to market any Apples or Pears in the period to which the acquisition order applies.

The crops of registered growers will be officially assessed and such assessment will form the basis for advances.

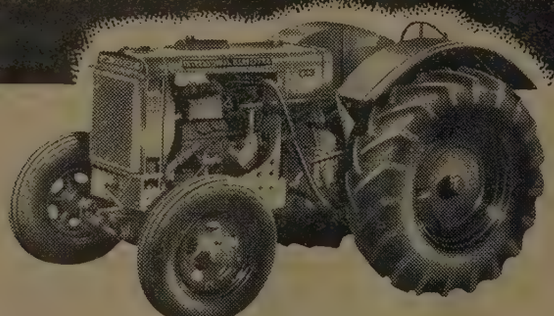
The grower subsequently will be required to protect the crop on his orchard to permit of the preservation in the best possible condition. He will, moreover, be required to harvest (including picking), prepare, and deliver such fruit according to instructions given, and not otherwise. Any other delivery of fruit will have the effect of embezzlement from the Government and will be treated accordingly. Should he fail to carry out these obligations he will not only be liable for any penalties under the National Security Act, but also to refund advances made, as the performance of these obligations will be a condition thereof. When, however, the grower has carried out these obligations the advance will be free of any recourse against him, he will be entitled to recoup costs of such preparation as he has been directed to effect (other than harvesting costs) and will qualify for any dividend the operation of the scheme may produce.

General provisions of the regulations under which this scheme will be implemented provide (additionally to items indicated above), for any necessary relative matters, including probably regulation of the use of storage space, and for the supply of packing materials in relation to the delivery arrangements for the fruit.

Attempts at evasion are not contemplated, but effective means of detecting evasion will, however, be available, and any person endeavouring to defeat the plan need expect no leniency.

THE FRUITGROWERS' MOBILE POWER PLANT

McCORMICK-DEERING 0-14 TRACTOR



Equipped with low-pressure pneumatic tyres and grove-type mudguards—low, narrow and compact in build and with weight well distributed, 0-14, the orchardist's tractor, manoeuvres easily among the trees and makes a quick, clean job of ploughing and harrowing without harming roots, branches or fruit.

McCormick-Deering 0-14 is regularly equipped with variable speed governor control and radiator shutter (both controlled from driver's seat). Foot-operated steering brakes facilitate quick turns in yielding soil.

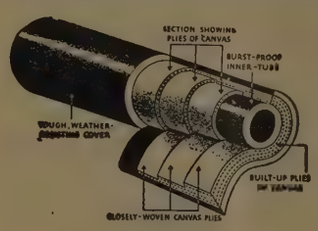
Full details of 0-14 will satisfy you that it is the ideal tractor for orchard work. Write to us for them or have a talk with your McCormick-Deering local agent.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
(Incorporated in Victoria)

Brisbane - Sydney - Melbourne - Adelaide - Perth

Robt. Nettlefold Pty. Ltd. — Agents for Tasmania.

McCORMICK-DEERING



Specially Reinforced with Plies of Closely Woven Canvas.

Note the Sturdy Construction of

HARDIE

HAND - MADE

SPRAY HOSE

RED OUTER COVER AND RED BURST-PROOF INNER TUBE.

Nothing contributes more to success in Spraying than a good Hose.

BE SURE—ASK SPECIALLY FOR HARDIE SPRAY HOSE AT YOUR STORE.

... FOR MEN ...

Many men have the impression that a Savings Bank Account is suitable only for women and children, and that it is neither convenient nor dignified enough for business men.

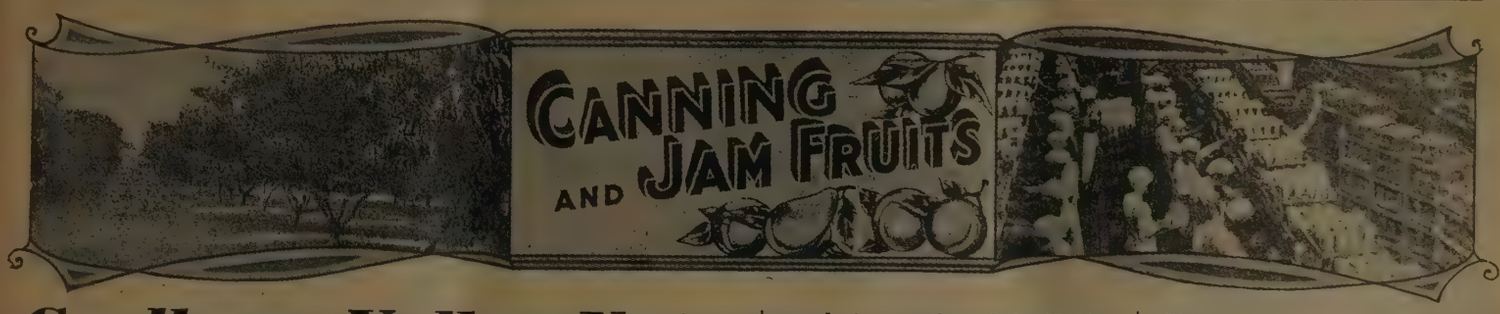
Certainly those business men who have many payments to make over a considerable area need cheque accounts, but even those, in common with all other men, will find the Savings Account a most useful and convenient aid to money accumulation.

There is nothing undignified in the transaction of Savings Bank business, but there is interest profit to be earned on such monies as would otherwise lie idle.

Throughout Australia there are Branches and Post Office Agencies of the

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

(Guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.)



Goulburn Valley Notes

PRESENT CROP PROSPECTS — HEAVY LOSS OF PEACH TREES — SHEPPARTON FRUITGROWERS' ANNUAL MEETING — NORTHERN VICTORIA FRUITGROWERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING — KYABRAM AND MOOROOPNA CANNERIES APPROACHED FOR BONUS OF £1 PER TON ON CANNING PEACHES — TATURA FIELD DAY — £11,807 PAID IN BONUSES BY S.P.C. — RECORD SHIPMENT — "HOT PACKS" PRODUCTS INDUSTRY GROWING — A FURTHER £15,000 TO BE SPENT ON EXTENSIONS BY THE SHEPPARTON FRUIT PRESERVING CO. — WAR OBLIGATIONS.

(By Our Correspondent.)

SINCE MY LAST REPORT in the October issue of the "Fruit World" the prospects of a good crop of fruit in the Goulburn Valley have materially changed.

Crop Prospects.

Although all varieties of fruit blossomed exceptionally well, with every promise of good crops, it came as a great disappointment to growers when the Peach trees commenced to shed the young fruit heavily, and **instead of harvesting a normal crop of Peaches it is the opinion of most leading growers that the Goulburn Valley will have the lightest crop of Peaches in its history.**

All the mid-season canning varieties, **with the exception of "Golden Queen,"** are carrying a very light crop, and a great many trees are a complete wash-out, while the **Pullars Cling**, which is noted for its regular bearing qualities, will at the most not field more than a 50 per cent. crop.

Williams Pears blossomed well, but, like the Peaches, they shed the young fruit heavily, and it is expected that there will only be a 60 per cent. crop. It is found in most orchards the crop of Pears are patchy, some trees being reasonably good, while others are carrying little or no fruit at all.

Apricots are still carrying a fair crop of fruit of good quality, but are not extensively grown in this district.

The worst disaster of all, however, is the great losses sustained by most growers of dead Peach trees, particularly in the Shepparton district, where it is estimated on good authority that at least 50,000 Peach trees of 5 and 6 years old and over have been killed with underground seepage caused through the excessively wet Winter and continuous flooding, which brought about a condition of sour sap. It is in the light sandy loams where the greatest losses have occurred.

In the Ardmona and Kyabram districts the losses have not been so heavy, but several thousand trees in these districts have also died.

The wet Winter definitely upset the balance of all Peach trees, thus causing the shedding of the young fruit. The loss of so many young trees just coming into full bearing will effect production during the next five years, and is a great loss to the growers concerned.

The position as we find it to-day is most unfortunate, as manufacturers have sold out their packs of canned fruit and jams. And it is evident there will not be sufficient fruit to meet normal requirements.

:: :: ::

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shepparton Fruit Growers' Association was held on Monday, October 2, when the following office-bearers were elected:—

President, Mr. N. W. Fairless (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. N. Roberts, Senr. (re-elected), and A. A. Dobson, Junr.; **Secretary**, Mr. V. E. Mills; **Treasurer**, Mr. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A. (re-elected); **Committee**, Messrs. E. W. Beckham, V. J. Riley, E J. Jane, W. Pearce, W. F. Ford, J. Prentice, N. Hanlon.

Despite exceptional difficulties suffered by growers the Shepparton Fruit Growers' Association is in a particularly sound financial position. Mr. Fairless, during his report, said: "The last season was probably one of the most difficult experienced by Shepparton fruit growers for many years. The chief difficulties were a shortage of irrigation water and an exceptionally dry season. Storages were low and growers were informed early in the season that they could not expect any more than 85 per cent. of their water right. A splendid spirit of co-operation was shown between growers and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to endeavor to make supplies last as long as possible.

"Heavy rains commencing during the later part of February brought the Pullars Cling crop to an exceptional size, and was a record for the district. However, growers of table Grapes lost the greater part of their crops owing to the continued rains late in the season."

:: :: ::

The problem of producing fruit below the cost of production was discussed at a meeting of the **Northern Victoria Fruit Growers' Association** held on October 13, at Kyabram. It was contended by delegates present that the price received last year of £8/10/- per ton for canning Peaches was far below the cost of production.

The Co-operative Canneries at Kyabram and Mooroopna will be approached by representatives of the growers with the request to provide a bonus payment of £1 per ton on canning Peaches.

Growers maintain that they should receive prices at least approximating their cost of production.

Tatura Field Day.

So that growers could familiarise themselves with the work of the orchard it was suggested that a field day be held at the Tatura Experimental Orchard.

The President, Mr. W. Young (Ardmona); the Secretary, Mr. S. P. Cornish (Ardmona); Mr. W. Cooper (Lancaster); Mr. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A. (Shepparton), were appointed an advisory committee in connection with the proposed field day.

£11,807 Bonus Payments.

A bonus payment by S.P.C. of £1 per ton on canning Peaches, Pears, Apricots and pulp Apricots, was announced at the annual meeting of the Shepparton Fruit Growers' Association. on October 2. The bonus will total £11,807.

Shepparton growers have now received £13 per ton for Apricots: £11 per ton for Pears; £10/10/- for mid-season Peaches, and £9/10/- for late Peaches.

The Kyabram and Ardmona canneries have also agreed to pay their suppliers a bonus of £1 per ton on Peaches only: supplied during the past season.

Record Shipments.

A record September shipment of 83,058 cases of canned fruits is reported by the Ardmona cannery.

The general manager of Ardmona Fruit Products Co-operative Co. (Mr. J. H. Monk) stated that an excellent selling season had been experienced in London. About 300,000 cases had been sold in London alone; last season's pack had been cleared, with every likelihood of next season's pack also being disposed of. "At present we are unable to accept new orders," he continued. "We must provide for our local trade: and we have consequently been obliged to refuse several attractive overseas orders. Generally, the prospects may be described as excellent."

Hot Pack Products.

What has developed into a lucrative Winter side-line, has been the processing and canning of sausages, curries, vegetables and Tomato soups.

This activity has been in commercial operation for only two seasons, but has proved so successful, that further expansion will be undertaken.

Recognition of the excellence of the product manufactured under ideally hygienic conditions at Mooroopna, is indicated by the fact that in two years the sales have increased fourfold. So far sales have been confined to the home markets, but the possibility of increasing the out-turn to supply the export markets is not being overlooked by the management.

Apart from these conditions, the value of the venture is demonstrated in the fact that factory overhead expenses are reduced by the machinery running longer, and affords greater continuity of employment with the consequent advantage to the town.

Pursuing a policy of local preference, the company buys its sausages from the Goulburn Valley Ham and Bacon factory at Shepparton, and procures its vegetables locally. Presenting its products in the most hygenic form, all materials are mechanically handled and are automatically peeled and diced.

In its general manager, Mr. J. H. Monk, and its works manager, Mr. J. McDonald, the company is fortunate in possessing extremely capable executive officers. They are supported by a loyal staff and are proud of the co-operation of their 67 substantial suppliers from the bountiful orchards of Ardmona and Mooroopna.

Further Shepparton Cannery Extensions.

"The Shepparton Advertiser" reports that an additional £15,000 is to be spent by the Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co. to provide greater cool store facilities. Thus the company's huge extension programme, part of which is now being undertaken, will cost £40,000.

Mr. A. W. Fairley, managing director of the company, made this announcement on Monday, when stressing that the canned fruit industry would have to meet still greater demands on its productive capacity.

Plans for the new cool stores have as yet not been completed but they will be erected on the site occupied by Messrs. S. J. Perry & Co. It is expected that the construction will be undertaken almost immediately; and the work will be completed about Christmas.

War Obligations.

Mr. Fairley, in his address over 3SR recently, said: "The British Government has made it quite clear that in the meantime, Australia's major part in the present war is to maintain a steady supply of primary and secondary products, for our own needs and for shipment to the Motherland, and here I would like to say that the

LIGHTNING *maintains* LEADERSHIP

Graders and Elevators . . .

Several major improvements are incorporated in "Lightning" Graders for 1940. For early orders the prices are unaltered. Costs are rising and NOW is the time to order. Prices must increase as costs rise.

CO-OPERATE WITH US BY ORDERING EARLY AND SAVE MONEY

canned fruit industry will "carry on" with ever-increasing vigor. In the Great War, the Australian canned fruit industry was in its infancy. The big canneries at Mooroopna and Kyabram were non-existent, and that at Shepparton only commenced processing on a small scale in the latter days of the war. Since then, however, the industry has grown up, and to-day it ranks as one of the important Australian exporting industries, and it is ready to fulfil its obligations to the Motherland to the fullest possible extent. As evidence of this, I would mention that some time prior to the declaration of war, the directors of the S.P.C. Ltd. had decided upon an extensive building programme, costing approximately £25,000.

I am pleased to be able to announce that the directors have again reviewed the building programme in the light of shipping space for the export of fresh fruits not being sufficient for requirements, and have demonstrated their confidence in the future by deciding on the expenditure of a further £15,000 for the provision of additional cool stores.

In recent years the Motherland has been purchasing increasing quantities of our canned fruit, and exports during the past season have exceeded 1,500,000 cases. However, the years ahead of us will see still greater demands made upon our productive capacity. The industry is equipped, ready, and eager to meet every demand made upon it.

At the moment the British Government is negotiating for the purchase of the surplus canned fruit product over and above Australia's own requirements, and it will be our duty to see that production is fully maintained to the limit of our power.

In conclusion, let me emphasise the great industrial growth and prosperity which permitted Australian life during the last war. That this experience will be duplicated in the years ahead of us is undoubted. No matter from what angle the position is viewed, Australia faces the busiest period in history. She must develop her primary and secondary industries to the fullest extent, and thus provide maximum supplies to Great Britain."

SPRAYING PEARS & PEACHES.

Hints for Goulburn Valley.

THE SHEPPARTON FRUITGROWERS' Advisory Committee issued the following spraying hints for Pears and Peaches on October 19, 1939:—

Codling moths are becoming active and a spraying of arsenate of lead is recommended to be applied as soon as possible.

As export Pears are further advanced than Williams it is suggested that these be sprayed first, followed on immediately by the Williams.

To complete the programme for Black Spot control a 3-3-50 Bordeaux should be included for the spraying of the Williams excepting for any which are exceptionally late in blossoming, in which case the inclusion of the Bordeaux in the second arsenate spray would be closer to the correct stage.

For Packhams and other export varieties a 1-1-50 Bordeaux is recommended and for Josephines 6 oz. Bluestone plus 6 oz. Limil per 100 gallons. These amounts to be repeated in future sprays if weather conditions are unsatisfactory.

Great care should be taken to ensure that the calyces of the fruit are filled with arsenate of lead.

For Peaches.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the programme of control of Rust and Brown Rot in Peaches includes a spraying of dry mix lime sulphur immediately the growing Peaches have shed their "stockings."

Green Peach Aphis is now moving and it is suggested that growers thoroughly examine their Peach trees and spray with nicotine where necessary.

Nicotine can be safely and efficiently combined with the dry mix.

CANNED FRUIT EXPORT.

The following is a summary of canned fruit exports to various destinations, from January 1 to September 30, 1939, as supplied by the Australian Canned Fruits Control Board:—

Country.	Apricots. Cases.	Peaches. Cases.	Pears. Cases.	Fruit Salad. Cases.	Pine-apples. Cases.	Total. Cases.
U.K.	151,935	1,001,656	369,501	554	40,180	1,563,826
N.Z.	10,605	30,842	2,029	32	632	44,140
Canada	8,820	41,548	3,425	6,559	33,871	94,223
East	2,454	8,061	5,517	1,260	68	17,360
Misc.	724	1,305	2,022	72	578	4,701
Total	174,538	1,083,412	382,494	8,477	75,329	1,724,250

CANNED FRUITS FOR U.K.

Increase in 1939 Season's Minimum Prices.

Rising Freight Charges.

THE Secretary of the Australian Canned Fruits Board (Mr. W. J. Adams) advises as follows under date October 6, 1939:—

"I refer to my letter of September 15 last, wherein you were advised that, in connection with sales of canned fruits to the United Kingdom, marine freight should be provided for on invoices at the rate of 50/- per cubic ton E.C., any additional charge to be for buyer's account.

"After conferring to-day with representatives of exporters, my Board decided that, for all new business secured as from this date, exporters shall pay marine freight at the rate of 62/6 per cubic ton E.C. (the current rate), any increased charges which may occur under this heading to be carried by the purchaser.

"With the primary objective of reflecting this additional cost to exporters in their c.i.f. quotations, my Board has made appropriate adjustments to its schedule of minimum prices for the United Kingdom market. The amended schedule, which operates forthwith, is as follows:—

Grade.	Apricots. No. 2½'s.	Apricots. No. 1's.	Peaches. No. 2½'s.	Peaches. No. 1's.	Pears. No. 2½'s.	Pears. No. 1's.
Choice	8/3	5/3	7/7½	4/9	8/10½	5/4½
Standard	7/9	5/–	7/1½	4/6	8/4½	5/1½
Seconds	7/3	—	6/9	—	7/10½	—

(Per dozen cans c.i.f. main United Kingdom ports.)

"The above schedule indicates that the following price increases have been made:—

No. 2½'s.—An increase of 3d. per dozen on all varieties and grades.

No. 1's.—An increase of 1½d. per dozen on canned Apricots and Pears, and 2d. per dozen on canned Peaches.

"All United Kingdom agents of exporters are being advised of these adjustments.

FRUIT FOR JAMS AND CANNING.

Purchase by Leeton Cannery.

The Leeton Co-operative Cannery has advised the Leeton Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Society that it is certain the cannery will offer to purchase the entire district crop of Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Plums, and Figs, also substantial tonnages of Melons, Tomatoes, and Quinces. This is possible because of the excellent clearances of last year's canned fruits and jams.

War conditions will not relax the strict Federal Government regulations, and specification forms covering tenders invited by the Defence Department for jams clearly indicate that all supplied must be up to first grade. The factory terms will be announced later, following meetings of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee.

HEAVY LOSSES OF TREES.

Goulburn Valley and Murrumbidgee Areas Suffer.

Heavy losses of fruit trees, particularly Peaches, are reported from the Goulburn Valley, due to the wet Winter and Spring, and an inadequate drainage system.

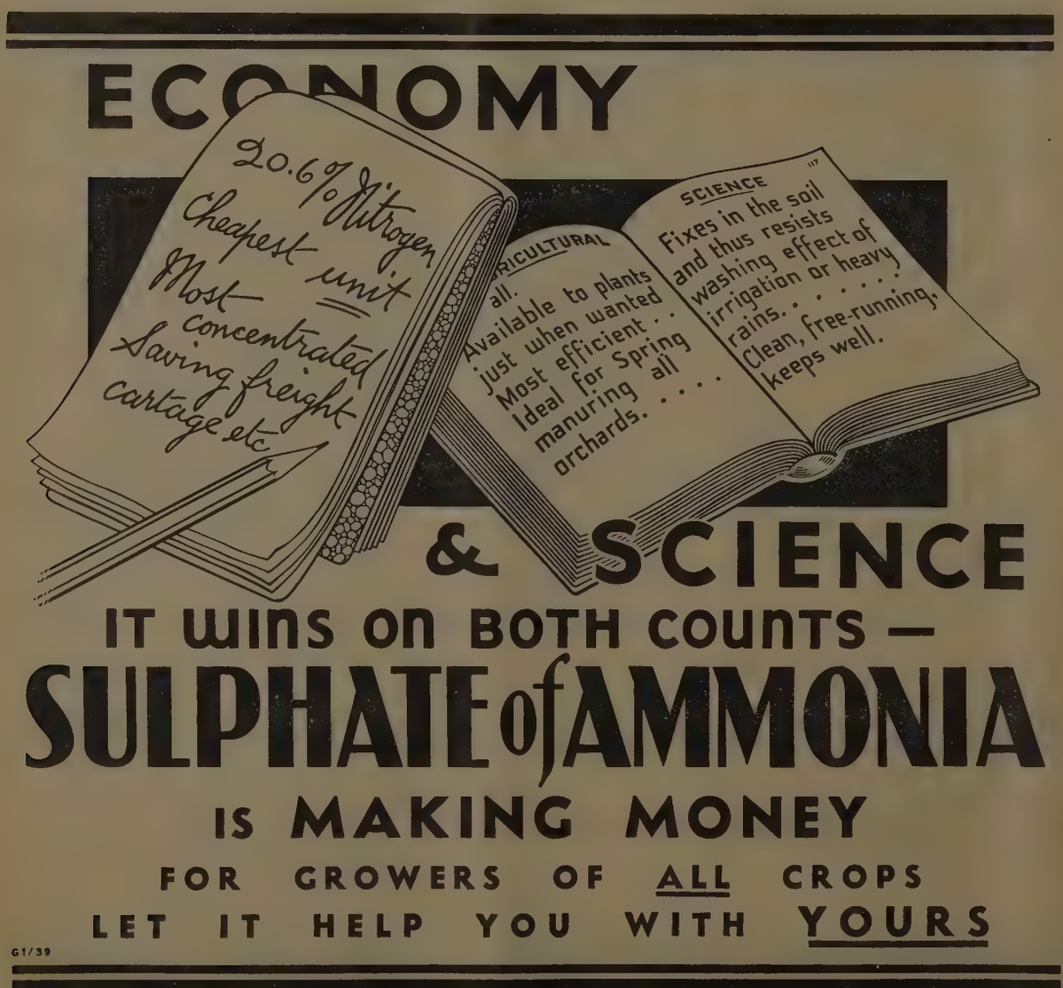
In Shepparton alone it is estimated that over 50,000 trees have perished. Heavy losses are also reported from other Goulburn Valley areas.

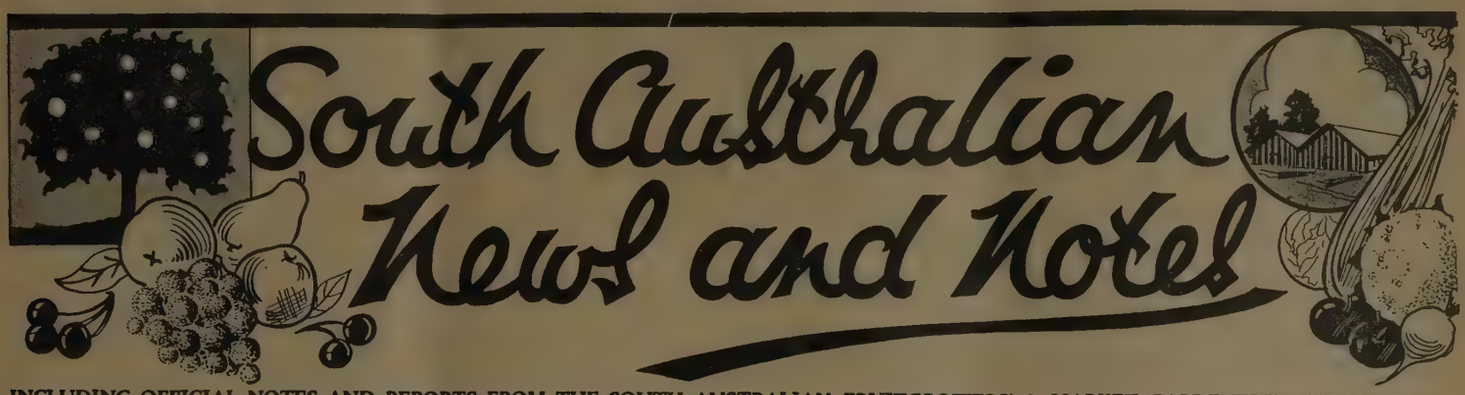
Many thousands of fruit trees on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas have died as the result of waterlogging following the extraordinarily heavy rains of last Autumn and early Winter.

The full extent of the losses will not be known for some time, but already the estimate for the Yanco area is 50,000 dead or dying deciduous trees, and it is feared that a similar number have been affected by waterlogging on the Mirrool area.

At the request of growers' organisations the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Reid, visited the M.I.A. A questionnaire has been sent to all growers in order that an accurate survey of the damage may be assessed.

At this stage it appears that more damage was done to deciduous trees than to citrus trees.





INCLUDING OFFICIAL NOTES AND REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUITGROWERS' & MARKET GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.

S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association

Meeting of Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association Incorp. met in the Board Room, 288a Rundle-street, Adelaide, on October 27, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Mr. H. N. Wicks (President) presided over the meeting attended by Messrs. O. Essalbach, F. P. Short, E. L. Giles, G. Jennings, C. W. Giles, C. H. Ragless, G. H. Schultz, J. Turner, N Edwards, W. H. Ind, A. O. Peterson, A. E. Brealey, M. J. Vickers, H. H. Schultz, H. B. Robson, N. T. Hobbs, C. Ridley, L. J. Wicks, R. A Cramond, R G. Hannaford, W. J. Bishop, C. J. Pitt and Secretary.

Apologies were received from Messrs. F. Hughes and F. A. Wicks.

Correspondence.

Minister of Agriculture, stating that the information required concerning noxious weeds would be furnished in due course.

Resolved the matter be deferred until the required information is to hand.

Mr. C. W. Giles, expressing his appreciation of the Association's good wishes during his recent illness.

The President expressed his pleasure at Mr. Giles' remarkable recovery, and looked forward to many more years of his invaluable services to the Association.

Mr. G. Jennings endorsed the President's remarks.

Cool Storage Figures: The Department of Agriculture submitted a statement showing the quantity of Apples held in cold storage in South Australia to September 30 last.

The discussion which followed showed an inclination of not being able to reconcile the figures as submitted, and it was resolved that the statement be referred back to Mr. Leishman for confirmation.

Barossa Fruitgrowers' Association: The Secretary reported that he had been interviewed by a representative of the Barossa Fruitgrowers' Association, who were desirous of a re-formation of a Branch of the S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association in that district.

It was resolved that the President, Secretary, and Messrs. M. J. Vickers, J. B. Randell and W. J. Bishop meet growers in the Barossa District at a date to be arranged.

Sectional Reports

Apple Section: Mr. M. J. Vickers, Chairman of the Apple and Pear Section, and Growers' Representative on the Australian Apple and Pear Board, reported on the problems facing the Apple industry. He said the Board was concerned with the 1940 position, and had met at the request of the Minister for Commerce. The Commonwealth Government would not entertain a straight out advance to growers, but would acquire the entire crop, making an advance of 2/- per case of Apples and 3/- for Pears. The Board had requested the Government to take over the crop, recommending an advance of 2/6 per case for Apples and 3/6 per case for Pears.

The pool would operate as from March 1 until which date there would be a free market. A Committee to control the distribution would be set up in each State, and would probably consist of 5, including the Board Representatives. An attempt for the disposal of some fruit by means of drying and canning would be undertaken, also an effort to foster the fruit juice business. Any surplus proceeds from the distribution of the fruit would be allocated to growers.

The Chairman stated that as no definite information was yet available, lengthy discussion on the matter would avail little.

Mr. A. O. Petersen moved:

"That the Apple and Pear Section be authorised to take steps to protect the Association's interests, by seeing that the arrangements for this State are diverted through the right channels."

Seconded Mr. C. H. Schultz. Carried.

Mr. L. J. Wicks moved:—

"That a resolution go from this Association to S.A. Fruitmarketing Association suggesting that in view of the crisis in the Apple and Pear Industry a combined committee of growers from the two Associations be formed with a view to avoiding duplication of effort, and consequent weakening of South Australian influence. Further the S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association offers to place the whole of its offices and resources at the disposal of such Committee."

Seconded Mr. A. O. Petersen. Carried.

The Chairman read to the meeting a scheme for the disposal of the 1940 Apple crop submitted by Mr. A. E. Brealey.

Mr. Brealey, speaking on the scheme, stated that it had been formulated prior to the present position.

It was resolved that the scheme was praiseworthy, but same be deferred until the Government proposals are clarified.

A further scheme was received from Mr. R. Jackson, but in view of the previous resolution it was decided to defer same until a later date. In the meantime, however, Mr. R. Jackson would be invited to the next meeting of the Executive to personally present his scheme.

Celery Section: Mr. C. Ridley reported that the Celery season was just completed.

Citrus Section: Mr. F. P. Short reported that a meeting of the Citrus Section had recently been held and matters vital to the citrus industry had been dealt with.

Soft Fruit Section: In the absence of the Chairman (Mr. F. Hughes) the Secretary reported that the annual general meeting of the Soft Fruit Section would be held on Friday, November 10 next.

Potato Section: Mr. C. J. Pitt reported that the present time was a short one for Potato growers, and that seed is very short.

Cherry Section: Mr. W. J. Bishop reported that the general meeting of the Cherry Section would be held at Ashton on Monday evening, October 30.

Further to the Citrus Section report, Mr. N. T. Hobbs reported that the Section had been re-constituted. Mr. F. A. Wicks had been elected as Chairman and Messrs. O. Essalbach and F. P. Short as delegates to the Executive.

Paracombe Branch: Mr. A. E. Brealey reported that his Society were proposing to erect a cool store.

Boxthorn: Mr. W. H. Ind stated that an Act relative to Boxthorn eradication was at present before the Upper House. He moved:—

"That this Association protests against African Boxthorn being declared a noxious weed where it is used as a break-wind and protection against thieving, and suggest that it be exempted from the present Act before the House where it is declared for such purposes and further suggest that the administration of such exemption be vested in local governing bodies under these particular circumstances. We also protest unanimously against the removal of dead hedges."

Seconded Mr. F. P. Short. Carried.

Fruitgrowers' Society: Mr. W. J. Bishop, Chairman of Directors, reported on the activities of the trading organisation and requested the co-operation of all members in this direction.

Finance: The Secretary presented the financial statement to date, and a list of A/cs. were passed for payment.

INSURANCE

.. The ..

F. & M.G. Society Ltd.

Recommend that Growers avail themselves of Insurance benefits with

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed . .. £19,000,000
Claims Paid 85,000,000
Definitely Concessions offered to Shareholders.

A. STUART, Secretary.
F. & M.G. Society Ltd.

"HARVEY" PLOWS & PARTS

Distributors:
Silbert, Sharp & Bishop Ltd.
RUNDLE STREET EAST.
Telephone ADELAIDE C 5754

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. W. Giles, of Nortons Summit, who recently has passed through a serious illness, is now fully recovered. Mr. Giles, who is a member of the Executive of the S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association, attended the Executive Committee meeting held on Friday, September 27 last, and members took the opportunity of expressing their pleasure at his miraculous recovery.

HILLS FRUIT GROWERS' CONFERENCE.

The Blackwood Branch was responsible this year for the organisation of the Hills Branches Conference of the Agricultural Bureau, which was held at Coromandel Valley on August 24.

Mr. W. N. Halstead presided over an excellent attendance of delegates from the Clarendon, Balhannah, Carey's Gully, Adelaide, Longwood, Lenswood and Forest Range, Ironbank, Kangarilla, Cherry Gardens, and Mount Barker Branches.

Mr. H. N. Wicks (Member of the Advisory Board of Agriculture) delivered the opening address, and Messrs. E. Leishman (Acting for the Chief Horticulturist), H. B. Barlow (Chief Dairy Instructor), R. Fowler (Manager of the Blackwood Experiment Orchard), R. Hill, J. B. Harris, and H. H. Orchard (District Advisers), H. C. Pritchard (General Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau) and F. C. Richards (Assistant Secretary) represented the Department of Agriculture.

A particularly good agenda was responsible for instructive discussions on spraying for Codling Moth, Leaf Scald on Apple trees, orchard fertilisers, fruit export, and treatment of pastures.

The following papers were read:—"Marketing of Fruit," Mr. H. Goldsack (Blackwood); "A Payable Price for Apples," Mr. A. L. Cobbledick (Carey's Gully); "Control of the Metropolitan Milk Supply," Mr. J. R. Hewland (Adelaide); "Fencing Posts and Cement and Its Uses," Mr. B. Ternan (Ironhank). Mr. Wicks spoke on Stationary Spraying Outfits.

Moved by Mr. L. Cramond (Lenswood) and seconded by Mr. J. Turner, it was decided to ask the Department to test the varying strengths of Bordeaux mixtures in order to ascertain their efficacy against Scab on Apples—for this work Mr. C. Filsell, of Lenswood, offered his garden.

The 1940 Conference, it was resolved, should be held at Lenswood.

GRUBBING

Thousands in Use

It earns its Famous LOW PRICE in a Few Days

Write for Catalogue

WITH A "DIGGER" WINCH

A Man can uproot more Trees and Stumps in a Day than he would dig out in Ten Days

QUICK MANUFACTURING CO., 75 Penders Street, Thornbury, Victoria

Fruit Trees & Fruit Tree Stocks

Splendid Stock of Healthy Plants Available.

APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CITRUS, ETC., PACKED AND DESPATCHED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Overseas Orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Catalogue printed. Code A.B.C., 5th Ed.

C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd.

Gembrook Nurseries, EMERALD, VICTORIA

'Phone: Ringwood 171.

NAILING MACHINES

Smooth in Operation and of Proved Reliability.

Illustration shows our latest model 6 track machine. An economical unit for making up, including centre board nailing.

D. W. BINGHAM & CO. PTY. LTD.

Manufacturers of Modern Machinery of guaranteed workmanship and performance.

Address: **224-226 Normanby Road, South Melb.**

Tel.: MX 2693-MX 1351. Telegrams: Bingmach, Melb.

The "Everlasting" Super Power Sprayer

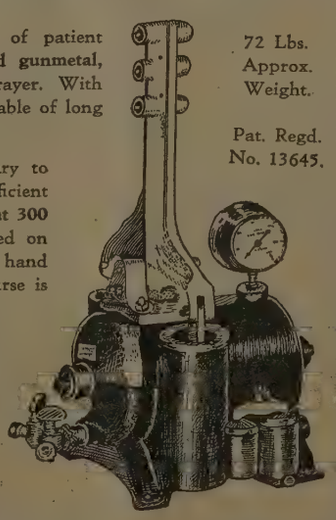
Service is remembered long after price is forgotten

This machine, perfected after years of patient engineering, is manufactured in solid gunmetal, and provides absolutely the super Sprayer. With a minimum of working parts, it is capable of long years of heavy duty.

A two-horse power engine is necessary to drive this pump, and its output is sufficient to supply eight standard fine nozzles at 300 lbs. pressure. This Sprayer is modelled on exactly similar lines to our famous hand model so well known now, but of course is very much larger in every respect.

Supplied as shown with Pressure Gauge, By-pass Valve, and Double Discharge Cock.

The drive, as you can see, can be adapted to almost any gear stroke.



72 Lbs. Approx. Weight.

Pat. Regd. No. 13645.

THE IDEAL UNIT FOR PERMANENT INSTALLATIONS.

F. G. KOERNER & CO. LTD.

275 RUNDLE STREET, EAST - - ADELAIDE

South Australian News and Notes—*Cont'd.*

Decrease in Orchard Acreage in S.A.

Value of Overseas Exports. .·. Latest Statistics.

There were 28,943 acres of orchards in the State in 1938-39, compared with 29,874 acres in 1937-38, according to a statement issued by the Assistant Government Statist (Mr. H. L. Semmens). There are 24,270 acres of trees of bearing age. Bushfires were responsible for the loss of several hundred acres, of orchards, some of which are expected to recover and may come into bearing again next year, the varieties suffering to the greatest extent being Apples, Plums, and Apricots. A number of old orchards were grubbed out, while numerous small unproductive areas have been excluded this year.

The value of the total oversea exports of the products of vineyards and orchards for the year 1938-39 was £1,983,084 (£1,998,370), the principal items being wine £920,470 (£857,291), dried fruit £877,736 (£823,024), and Apples £93,611 (£190,973). Complete details of interstate exports are not available, but annually about £600,000 worth of wine and brandy are exported to the other States.

Crops generally, excepting citrus, were below the good yields of the previous year, and are reflected in the following comparisons:—

	Bushels.
Apples	808,020 (1,275,486)
Apricots	343,569 (511,452)
Pears	195,995 (279,058)
Peaches	149,602 (176,778)

while Oranges, 815,460 (802,225), exceed the record of the 1937-38 season by 13,000 bushels.

The acreage under vines was 58,020 acres, an increase of 606 acres compared with the previous season. Vines of bearing age totalled 54,212 acres, compared with 53,486 acres in 1937-38. New plantations were mostly confined to Counties Albert, Alfred, and Hanley, in the irrigated areas, and to County Light in the non-irrigated.

Lower Grape Yield.

The acreage was described as follows:—For winemaking, 36,457 (36,309) acres; drying, 21,158 (20,788) acres; and table, 405 (317) acres. The total Grape yield was 150,608 (189,614) tons, with an average per acre of bearing age of 2.78 (3.55) tons. For winemaking, 65,634 (90,964) tons; drying, 83,989 (97,993) tons; and table, 985 (657) tons.

Wine made totalled 11,147,046 (15,888,878) gallons, a decrease of 4,741,838 gallons. Fortified beverage wine bountyable, 4,799,003 (5,477,598) gallons; non-bountyable, 251,403 (141,604); unfortified 994,895 (1,309,176), and distillation, 5,101,745 (8,960,500) gallons.

The production of dried fruit with comparative figures for the previous season in parentheses, is shown below:

Currants: 191,381 (187,332) cwt.; exceeding last season's record crop by 4,049 cwt. Sultanas, 192,926 (281,657) cwt., a decrease of 88,731 cwt. Other Raisins totalled 40,212 (50,521) cwt., a decrease of 10,309 cwt. Unfavorable climatic conditions were responsible for the comparatively poor yield of Raisins, heavy rains during the ripening and drying periods doing much damage to the harvest.

Other dried fruits—Apricots 20,529 (35,641) cwt.; Plums and Prunes, 7,806 (12,309); Peaches, 5,456 (6,369); Pears, Apples, etc., 6,030 (9,644). These fruits were also affected by adverse conditions and yields were much below last year.

Miscellaneous — Market gardens, 1,691 (1,546 acres); Green Peas 1,289 (1,232) acres; Pumpkins and Melons, 410 (372) acres, 2,573 (2,398) tons; Tomatoes 628 (591) acres, 226,691 (221,395) bushels; Potatoes, 4,290 (4,387) acres, 18,487 (21,615) tons; Onions, 542 (513) acres, 2,892 (4,126) tons; other root crops, 919 (780) acres; nurseries, 177 (184) acres.

—(Advertiser)

South Australian Fruit Marketing Association

The monthly meeting of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association was held at Adelaide on October 27. Mr. J. B. Randell presided and there were also present Messrs. M. G. Basey, A. O. Petersen, S. M. James, F. Rowley, J. H. Dunning, A. R Willsmore, H. N. Wicks, L. J. Bishop, R. G. Hannaford, J. B. Randell, M. J. Vickers, F. B. James, G. A. W. Pope, E. Leishman, R. Kleisdorff, D. Norsworthy, R. O. Knappstein, A. Brealey, W. W. Miller, R. H. A. Lewis, P. R. B. Searcy, W. F. E. Smith, C. L. Winser, and the Secretary.

Fruit Juice Extractors: The Murray Citrus Growers' Association gave the address in America of the manufacturers of fruit juice extractors. The Secretary advised that he had written for catalogues.

Packing and Grafting: Letter received from the Premier, in reference to the request that the services of one of the two officers employed as packing and grafting instructors under the Commonwealth grant, be retained for a period of one or two months, and stating that the reduced Commonwealth Apple and Pear Grant made this impossible at the present time.

Royal Agricultural Show: The Secretary advised that the Junior Apple Packing Prize presented by the Association at the recent Royal Agricultural Society Show had been won by Mr. J. Coombe, Blackwood. The export Apple prize had been won by Mr. W. Christian, Verdun.

Membership: The Murray Fruit Depot, East End Market, Adelaide, were admitted as members.

Annual General Meeting: It was agreed to invite Senator G. McLeay, Minister of Commerce, to attend the annual general meeting of members, also the Deputy Minister, Mr. McBride, and the Premier, Mr. Playford. The date suggested was November 24.

Acquisition of Crop.

At the meeting of the Research Subcommittee, a general discussion took place in regard to the Apple and Pear Pool for the coming season.

Mr. P. R. B. Searcy reported on what had been done at the recent conference between the Apple and Pear Board and the Federal Government, and stated that the regulations were now to be considered at Canberra, and would shortly be submitted to a further meeting of the Board for approval.

S.A. Fruit Growers and Market Gardeners' Association: Mr. H. N. Wicks read the following resolution that had been passed at a meeting of the South Australian Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association held that morning:—

"That a resolution go from this Association to S.A.F.M.A. suggesting

G.V.B. & GANE
Milking Machines
Distributors:
Silbert, Sharp & Bishop Ltd.
RUNDLE STREET EAST,
Telephone ADELAIDE C 5754

that in view of the crisis in the Apple and Pear industry a combined committee of growers from the two organisations be formed with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and consequent weakening of South Australian influence. Further, the S.A. Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association offers to place the whole of its officers and resources at the disposal of such committee."

After discussion it was resolved:—"That further consideration of this resolution be deferred until the annual general meeting."

It was unanimously agreed to invite all members of the S.A. Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association, to attend the annual general meeting and sufficient copies of the notice of meeting to be sent to the Secretary of the Fruit Growers and Market Gardeners' Association to enable them to be sent out to the members.

JUNIOR APPLE PACKING.

Results of Adelaide Royal Agricultural Shows.

At the Royal Agricultural Society Show held in Adelaide last month, the trophy presented by the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association for Junior Apple Packing was won by Mr. J. Coombe, Blackwood, and the Export Apple trophy by Mr. W. Christian, Verdun.

These trophies will be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the S.A.F.M.A. in November.

COOL STORAGE FIGURES.

The Department of Agriculture advises that the fruit held in cool store at September 30, 1939, totalled as follows:—

Apples	71,881 cases
Pears	338 cases
	72,219 cases

VICTORIAN VALENCIAS FOR N.Z.

The first Victorian Shipment of Valencia Oranges left for New Zealand early in October and regular shipments will be made until the end of November. Supplies had been sent from Sydney earlier.

It is expected that exports of Oranges from Australia to New Zealand would probably be smaller this year. Victoria's quota would be lower than in 1938.

PATENTS
GEORGE A. U'REN
PATENT ATTORNEY
"HEATY HOUSE." 499 LITTLE COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE.

ORCHARDISTS . . .
FOR SAFETY, SPRAY WITH
"SPREGAN"
A reliable and efficacious liquid Colloidal.
Quality and Price Unchanged.
To safeguard this season's products
ORDER NOW!
Registered Office:
37 Swanston Street, Melbourne
Phone: Central 2806.
N.B.—Our prices to growers will not be increased.

RIVER MURRAY NOTES

FROST DAMAGE — EXPERIMENTS IN DELAYING BUD BURST — EFFECT OF ZINC OXIDE SPRAY ON CHLOROTIC VINES — PEARS NOT RESPONSIVE TO SIMILAR TREATMENT — ANNUAL MEETING OF S.A. CO-OPERATIVE WINE MAKERS — GREATER CONSUMPTION OF WINES IN AUSTRALIA NECESSARY — VARIOUS PLANS PUT FORWARD BY DELEGATES — ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS OF RENMARK INSTITUTE — IRRIGATION TRUST IN GOOD FINANCIAL POSITION.

(By Our Correspondent.)

A DAY OR TWO after my last month's notes were written a very severe frost visitation took place in the Monash and Lone Gum area of the Berri Irrigation Settlement, which blackened the shoots as far as the eye could see.

I was interested in the work done by the Shell Company in their efforts to

Delay Bud Burst

in an endeavour to tide over the frost danger period, so took a run down—a distance of 14 miles. In their many trials they have certainly been successful in delaying the burst, and the result would have been quite encouraging if we could be sure just when the frost danger was over. However, Jack Frost has not played the game this year, for a second frost came on October 9 and completed the damage with diabolical thoroughness.

After the frost of September 22 the vines had made new growth from dormant buds, and secondary base buds from frosted shoots, and were showing quite a respectable smattering of bunches, but the second frost elected to make another wipe out.

Frost Damage.

Not all vines suffered to the extent of the Sultanas, and on the Gordos inspected there will be a small crop. Malagas seemed to come off best, owing to the fact that they were not far enough advanced to be hurt by the first frost, and appear to be hardier than Sultanas in the matter of frost resistance, consequently they were not very badly affected by the October 9 frost either.

The areas of Monash and Lone Gum are situated in a saucer-shaped depression and constitute an ideal spot for frost to work havoc. One of the problems which will undoubtedly arise is that of a more concerted effort in the burning of oil fuel fire pots. A few growers on these areas have made isolated attempts to check the damage by burning when frost signals are given, but this appears to have had little local benefit when the temperature gets down to 24 degrees F.

A frost visitation such as that experienced in the areas mentioned comes particularly hard on the growers who sustained individual "wipe outs," because even in normal times the difference between receipts and expenditure is such a small margin that a total failure will have its economic effect for very many years to come.

We were lucky in Renmark to have almost wholly escaped damage, the exception being on a few blocks in the Chaffey area, where individual damage may be as high as 20 to 30 per cent. Cadell, another irrigation settlement not far from Morgan, reports heavy frost damage.

In the non-irrigated areas of South Australia a good deal of damage has occurred, particularly in the Barossa district, a district which is described as the Rhine of Australia, because it constitutes the cradle of the South Australian wine industry. At Clare, where a large quantity of Currants are produced, the frost has been hard on individual growers, but over the whole vine-growing area the damage is not estimated to be of serious consequences. And so at the first hurdle of the producing steeplechase many horses have lost their riders.

The Second Irrigation

of the season commenced on October 16, and a quick irrigation is expected, owing to the soil being still quite moist, as we have not yet had any warm weather to dry it out.

The vines are looking well and making good healthy growth.

One point of interest is the response which I can again report from the effect of zinc oxide spray on chlorotic vines. Last year many of my Currant vines showed signs of pale leaves early in the season, and were sprayed with zinc oxide—3 lb. per 100 gals. water. Although last season's growth did not show much improvement, the leaves this year are quite normal and healthy. The same effect was obtained with Sultana vines on a small scale.

A layman's work in making rule of thumb experiments may not carry much weight, but it, at least, points a way for the scientist to work on, and it is pleasing to note that Mr. A. V. Lyon, of the Merbein Research Station, is carrying out a series of experiments with zinc applications.

The matter of investigating minor soil deficiencies has engaged the attention of scientists all over the world in recent years, and there is room for a good deal of work in this direction in Australia.

The same response with zinc has not been obtained on Pear trees as on vines, and this seems to call for another treatment—possibly iron. Many of our Pear trees develop yellow leaves without any apparent reason. The trees do not thrive and produce a small crop, and gradually become worse year after year until they eventually become almost wholly unproductive, but do not actually die.

Many attempts have been made to effect a cure, but so far without avail. Some of the treatments tried are as follows:—Holes bored and plugged with sulphur, some with iron sulphate, others with zinc oxide, sprayed with zinc oxide, sprayed with weak solution of iron sulphate, superficial application of sulphur, but all without effect. I am now trying a fairly heavy dressing of iron sulphate from which good results are expected. Although the trees affected do not constitute serious proportions, it is just one of those matters which annoy the grower and become a challenge to his intellect.

:: :: ::

The annual meeting of the South Australian Co-op. Wine Makers was held at Barmera on October 13, and was attended by the following delegates:—Messrs. E. Miller, E. M. Rowe, C. B. Williams, J. Darling (Waikerie), Messrs. A. H. Kelly, E. W. Williams, A. C. Ingerson, F. G. H. Garrett, A. H. Heward, F. J. Cox, G. F. Moisey, L. C. Nairn (Berri), D. T. Du Rieu, E. Edmonds, A. Philpott, R. Fisher, O Weste, F. Hooper (Renmark), P. H. Quirk (Clare), J. H. Craig, Col. Francis, J. H. Kurtz, S. Lange, W. Gursansky (Nuriootpa).

Mr. E. Miller took the chair and Mr. L. Nairn acted as Conference Secretary.

In opening the Conference, the Chairman said that by meeting together once a year the Co-operated Wine Makers are able to exchange views with one another and get a better understanding of the problems which arise from time to time, and particularly to discuss matters likely to come up for debate at the meeting of the Federal Viticultural Council, which is to take place shortly. Last year consideration was given to the necessity for inaugurating an advertising programme in Great Britain to foster the greater use of Australian wines, but to-day, owing to the altered circumstances, it is a matter of whether we can get it there at all.

One of the matters which came up for discussion was that of planting vines only under license. Owing to the unrestricted plantings of wine varieties of vines which has taken place in recent years the growers view with alarm the increased tonnage of Grapes likely to be produced when they all reach bearing age. This aspect was placed before the Agricultural Council, which body asked the South Australian and Victorian bodies to draft a Bill to be presented

"HILLMAN" ORCHARD STRIP PLOW

Double Furrow

A sturdy, strong plow equipped with reversible discs to enable the operator to plow up to, or away from the trees. Operated by a single lever and with nothing to catch branches of trees. To facilitate the movement of the plow around the orchard the discs are movable and lift clear of the ground.

The steering arms are drop forged from the best mild steel and the main wheels are equipped with ball bearings.

Two medium horses can work this machine all day without tiring. A machine may be obtained for a trial at any time.

Further particulars apply . . .

HILLMAN & KEOGH
Implement Manufacturers
Shipley Street, Box Hill, Melbourne, E.11

RIVER MURRAY NOTES—(*Continued*)

to Parliament of each producing State—the Federal Parliament having no authority to intervene in what is considered the domestic affairs of the States. When the Bill was prepared it was found that both New South Wales and W.A. would not accept it, and the matter had to lapse.

Another matter largely discussed was that of exporting concentrated must to Great Britain to combat the competition between our wines and British wines. Owing to the revised tariff regulations recently introduced in England, Australian wines suffer severe competition with British wines.

Other matters discussed were the introduction of wine as an army ration, a relaxation of the rigid regulations surrounding the consumption of wine in Australia. It was pointed out that although this country produces some of the best wines in the world Australians as a whole have not taken kindly to the wines of the country as a national beverage.

Mr. MacGillivray, Member for the district in the State Parliament, attended the meeting during this discussion, and pointed out that wine could be popularised by instituting more congenial surroundings for the consumption of our high-grade wines. He visualised the construction of a kiosk in each capital city, built with such taste that you would not mind taking even a lady friend into such a place.

During the day the delegates were the guests of the Berri Co-operated management at a dinner which was served in admirable style at the Barmera Hotel.

:: :: ::

The Renmark Irrigation Trust is a body of elected representatives of ratepayers in the irrigation area, and is responsible for the distribution of irrigation water, the fixing of water rates, and the general administration of the municipal affairs of the settlement, having also the powers of a district council.

The annual meeting of ratepayers took place in the Renmark Institute on October 20, and was attended by a full board of members, constituting the following: — Messrs. C. H. Katekar (Chairman), M. Pethick, F. Storey, C. S. Ruston, F. J. Olorenshaw, H. Waters, G. Kubank, with J. Tolley (Chief Engineer), and H. Dridan (Secretary).

Taking the balance-sheet the Chairman pointed out that the assets of the Trust were now £133,000, and were arrived at on a conservative basis, after making sufficient allowance for adequate depreciation. In reporting on the general activities of the Trust the Chairman said that 50 per cent. of the rates collected went back into construction works, most of which consisted of the cementing of main channels and subsidiary channels. By cementing the Block E main channel it has cut down the time of irrigation considerably. **Instead of taking 30 days to complete an irrigation the job can now be accomplished in 22 days**, which is a considerable factor in the event of experiencing another heat wave this year.

The 34 ft. channel had not been finished this year, but would be completed next Winter.

It was estimated that the sum of £10,000 would again be spent on channel construction in the forthcoming programme, which would be the third year in spending a like amount on channel construction. After the next year's work has been carried out the concreting of mains and a great many subsidiaries would be completed. The heavy three year programme of expenditure in this direction had justified itself, as the the saving in channel cleaning and channel maintenance was considerable, and more than saved the interest on capital cost.

During the year a mechanical excavator had been purchased, capable of excavating main drains in connection with the drainage of the Block E area. The Chairman pointed out that in draining this particular area, no orthodox lines could be followed, but that test holes would have to be made to ascertain the extent of the lateral pull of these mains. Owing to the peculiar nature of the country the drainage waters could not be disposed of by gravitation in the ordinary way, but would have to be pumped out. As far as the work has progressed the excavator has lived up to its reputation. At times it was found necessary to work a double shift, and this was made possible by employing the powerful lights attached as part of the equipment on the excavator.

The Chairman said that the electric light account had shown an increase in revenue, and additional consumers had been connected up. In view of the further draw from consumers in the Berri area it had been found expedient to instal an additional 350 horsepower Diesel engine, which made the third one to be installed. **As the pumping plants had now all been electrified there was an annual saving of £4,000 in pumping costs.**

In effecting these savings it was not proposed for the present to reduce the water rates, but to consolidate the financial position to such an extent that should a major disaster hit the dried fruits industry, such as a wipe out with frost, hail, or any other "Acts of God," then they could possibly carry on without water rates for a year.

The Chairman said that all the drainage work to date had been done out of funds taken from general revenue, and not a single penny had been obtained from the Government. This fact was a notable achievement, and possibly unique in the affairs of an irrigation settlement.

Many questions were asked by ratepayers, mostly of a minor matter, and dealt principally with personal considerations. The meeting closed with many expressions of congratulations on the way the many activities of the Trust had been conducted, and particularly at the sound financial position.

U.S.A. APPLE CROPS.

Total 1939 Crops Heavier Than Last Year, But Pacific Coast Crops Slightly Less.

The commercial Apple crop in U.S.A. for 1938 was 82,395,000 bushels. The estimate for 1939 is 102,630,000.

The States which normally affect Australian and N.Z. supplies on the British markets are Washington and Oregon.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

	1938. Bushels.	Estimated. 1939. Bushels.
Washington .	22,400,000	21,500,000
Oregon	2,617,000	2,500,000

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS IN MELBOURNE.

Peaches, Plums and Apricots During Winter.

Beautiful Peaches, Plums and Apricots were displayed in Melbourne during August. These had been imported from California as an experiment, and if successful, it is likely that Californian fruits will be a regular cargo in future.

Learn This NEW Method of Plant Culture!

In America, England—in practically every country of the world—gardeners and garden-lovers are learning to grow tomatoes, beans, peas, lettuce, vegetables and flowers the NEW way — WITHOUT SOIL! No hard work, sturdier, healthier plants, heavier crops are some of the advantages of this amazing new SCIENTIFIC METHOD of plant culture. LEARN ALL ABOUT IT by writing TO-DAY for your copy of the wonderful FREE book written by an authority and describing this modern method of gardening. Costs you nothing. Leaves nothing out.

GROW TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWERS, BEANS, FLOWERS, without SOIL

This wonderful free book tells you, too, all about Terex Liquid Earth, the remarkable new mineral fertiliser that is the first CORRECTLY BALANCED PLANT FOOD ever developed! Sold by all seed merchants and nurserymen in one-gallon jars at 14/6 per gallon, each gallon, making over 160 gallons of fertilising fluid.

Free— The first edition of the Terex handbook on Hydroponics (the science of water culture) has been limited to 5,000 copies. To get yours you MUST POST THE COUPON BELOW AT ONCE and mention the name of this paper.

An actual illustration showing the increased yield obtainable from tomato plants treated with Terex Liquid Earth. "Terex gave me a record-breaking crop last season" writes one professional gardener.

Terex
LIQUID EARTH
A Perfectly Balanced PLANT FOOD

Terex Mineral Fertiliser Co.,
65 Bourke Street,
Waterloo.

I am interested in gardening subjects. Send me *free* your booklet on Hydroponics. Thank you.

Name.....

Address .....

.....

Name of paper.....

T1—1138

ANNUAL MEETING OF A.D.F.A. COUNCIL

British Government Acquires Export Crop

THIRTY-TWO delegates were present at the annual meeting of the Federal Council of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, held in Melbourne recently. Mr. L. B. O'Donnell, Curlwaa, N.S.W., was elected chairman of the Council.

In presenting the annual report, Mr. H. D. Howie (Renmark, S.A.), said that whereas in 1914 there was only a matter of two or three thousand tons of dried fruit for export, now annual **production might reach 98,000 tons**, involving up to 80,000 tons for disposal on the export markets of New Zealand, Canada and Great Britain. **However, arrangements had been made for the marketing of the produce through the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board in conjunction with the British Government.** Dried vine and tree fruit had been declared essential foodstuffs by the U.K. Government.

Reviewing the 1939 season, **76,000 tons** of all dried fruits had been produced as compared with 98,000 tons for 1939. Increased sales had been made in Canada, New Zealand and the Commonwealth, and the industry approached the coming season with virtually no carry-over. Owing to the considerable tonnage of 1938, Sultanas still available, United Kingdom sales were slow.

However, on the outbreak of war, all stocks on the water and in warehouses had been requisitioned by the British Government; 1939 production was 41,081 tons as compared with 62,625 tons the previous year.

The 1939 production of Currants was 23,932 tons. West Australia produced 3,151 tons, an increase of 1,000 tons over the previous best crop. The Lexia crop was 7,473 tons.

The report added that if the war continued for any length of time, some materials used in production might be difficult to obtain, and some methods adopted during the past few years might have to be adopted. Supplies for the coming season had been secured for about normal prices, but any future purchases would be at increased rates.

Dried Tree Fruits.

Difficulties of the 1939 Season.

According to the report on dried tree fruits presented to the concluding session of the Australian Dried Fruits Association Federal Council meeting at the Commercial Travellers' Club, the 1939 season for dried tree fruits proved to be a difficult one from the growers' point of view. The dry season generally reduced crops, which were already light, and the intense heat-wave in January caused further loss of crop, especially in the non-irrigated areas. The crops being much lighter than in 1938, the quantity available for export markets was limited, and most of the production was sold in Australia.

The total sales of tree fruits in Australia to September 30 were 2,177 tons, against 1909 and 1911 tons respectively for the corresponding periods in the two previous years. One of the chief problems in marketing was the demand for grades which could not be supplied, and, while this was probably aggravated by the unusual sales in the Commonwealth, it had suggested that a lesser number of grades might possibly be advantageous.

The Prune crop

was seriously affected by the dry season, the heat wave and the rain during harvest. The tonnage produced was only 1,166 tons, against 2,408 tons the previous season. There was no export of Prunes, as the whole crop was required to meet Commonwealth requirements.

At one stage it looked as if it might have been necessary to import supplies, but fortunately an unsold carryover from the previous year enabled the industry to meet the demand. There should be a complete clearance of stocks by the time the 1940 season crop is available, thus enabling good progress to be made with early sales.

Mr. A. V. Lyon, M.Agr.Sc., officer in charge of the Commonwealth Research Station at Merbein, in an address on maturation studies of the vine, said that systematic records of the seasonal development of vines could be utilised commercially. Records taken over a number of years showed that the maximum growth of the shoots takes place over the period September to November, inclusive; that most of the growth of the berries is attained in two months, mid-November to mid-January; and that the density rise and acidity fall in the juice of the Grapes occurs normally over the mid-December to mid-February period.

Mr. A. MacKinnon (Red Cliffs) reported that growers in the Mildura area were disturbed at the possibility of local militia training being in progress during the rush harvesting period.

Mr. D. C. Winterbottom said that many of the key employees in the industry were enthusiastic members of the militia forces.

Doubt was expressed as to whether sufficient labor would be available to pick the crop, but it was the general opinion that the industry should make some effort to organise the available labor to the best advantage, but at the same time it should bear in mind the Prime Minister's dictum that the maintenance of production was as essential as the provision of men for the front line.

Conference agreed that the position might be met by the Board of Management stressing the need for adequate supplies of labor to pick the crops during the normal harvesting period, and arranging with the authorities that the militia units in the Murray dried fruits areas have their training at another time.

Messrs. H. D. Howie (Renmark), D. C. Winterbottom (Mildura), and A. R. Lawrence (Nyah) were re-elected to the Board of Management of the Association.

Messrs. Howie, D. Barry Wood (Tongala East), and T. Steel (Sydney) were re-elected to the Tree Fruits Committee, and Mr. J. R. Jamieson (Ramco), was elected as an additional member.

FRUIT TREES

You take no risks in planting an orchard with our trees. We supply only the best trees—give orchardists the chance to start right. Clean certificate can be had with each consignment if desired. Consult us also if wanting orchard advice. It is free for the asking – Write:

C. J. GOODMAN

Picnic Point Nurseries, Bairnsdale Victoria

N.S.W. DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

Heavy Penalties in N.S.W. for Selling Apricots Not True to Grade.

At the Court of Petty Sessions, West Wyalong, N.S.W., before Mr. Grugeon, P.M., on October 11, Rosario Zanatta, distributor of fresh fruit and vegetables, of Yenda and Grenfell, was proceeded against by the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board for selling dried Apricots not packed and graded in accordance with the regulations under the Dried Fruits Act, 1933.

Inspector Hall, of the Board, stated that he found dried Apricots on the premises of A. W. Josephs and Company, West Wyalong, on August 22, 1939. The Apricots comprised various crown and size grades and a proportion of fruit which, in his opinion, was not suitable for packing. Examination of the records of the buyer disclosed that the Apricots had been bought in a chaff bag from the defendant during January, 1939. Defendant was a wholesale distributor of fresh fruit in many towns adjacent to West Wyalong.

Defendant was convicted and fined £10 with £3/3/- professional and 10/- Court costs.

At the same Court James Cecil Thomas, grocer, of West Wyalong, pleaded guilty to an information laid by the Board in respect of the possession for sale of dried Apricots not packed and graded in accordance with the regulations under the Dried Fruits Act, 1933.

In this instance it was pointed out on behalf of the Board that there was no evidence of the identity of the person who sold the Apricots to the defendant.

A penalty of £10 was imposed, together with 8/- costs of Court.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

A meeting of the South Australian Board was held on October 19, 1939.

An apology was received from the Chairman (Mr. G. A. W. Pope) who was absent from the State on Government business.

Reports of Investigation Officers on alleged unlawful trading were dealt with and the Secretary was directed to take appropriate action.

In the matter of payment of annual contribution, the Board approved a further batch of the assessments on packing houses.

In respect to a uniform method of allowing export credit on dried tree fruits, which had been referred back to the Board by the Consultative Committee, it was agreed that the Board adhere to its previous decision.

On the question of sub-type dried fruits released to a certain firm on the understanding that the fruit would be used for manufacturing, the Secretary (Mr. W. N. Twiss) reported that enquiries disclosed that a portion of the fruit had been sold to other firms by the manufacturer concerned. He submitted copies of his letters to this firm asking for an explanation. The Secretary's action was approved.

Through the courtesy of an Adelaide firm of manufacturers, a range of samples of sweets containing dried tree fruit ingredients was supplied, and this was noted with interest.

Willie: Can I have that tooth back, please?

Dentist: What do you want it for?

Willie: I want to put some sugar on it to see it ache.

For Bigger Better Yields

And for Healthy Growth

CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA

There is no better fertiliser than Chilean Nitrate for healthy growth without impairing the soil's permanent fertility. Chilean Nitrate contains NITROGEN, SODIUM, BORON, IODINE, MAGNESIUM—the vital elements necessary to healthy plant life. Growers are enthusiastic about its economy and effectiveness.

PACKED IN 1 CWT. JUTE, WATERPROOF LINED, BAGS

Ask your merchant for particulars or write direct to—

CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA CHAMPION BRAND THE NATURAL NITRATE

CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

44 Margaret St (Box 2037 L G.P.O.) SYDNEY

Australian Crop Prospects

Crop Prospects from the Several Australian States

VICTORIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Horticultural conditions throughout Victoria for the month of October are summarised in a report issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The cool showery weather, and the absence of bees during the blossoming period of Apples, Pears, Cherries, etc., **have reduced the prospects of a heavy "set" of fruit in most districts.**

Many growers introduced hives of bees to assist cross-pollination.

Thrips have been present in good numbers, but only in the Pomonal and Harcourt districts have they appeared in sufficient numbers to cause concern. Cultivation has been proceeding under more favorable conditions than in early Spring, and the routine protective sprays for the control of Black Spot have been applied without undue interruption.

Codling Moth activity commenced in October, the first moths being trapped in lures in the Bamawm and Goulburn Valley areas during the first week in October. Only a small amount of moth activity has been recorded in districts other than these, and it is likely that the peak of the Spring brood will be later than in the past season. Growers applied the calyx spray to most varieties of Apples and Pears during the latter part of October.

Brown Rot has caused considerable damage to the **Apricot crop** in the Kyabram district, up to 30 per cent. infection being experienced.

In the Geelong district, the **Apricot** crop should be 80 per cent. normal, but at Werribee, where the crop is heavy, the Shot-hole fungus is prevalent in nearly all orchards. The few growers who applied both the Autumn and Spring Bordeaux mixture sprays have the cleanest crops.

The Green Peach Aphis is also to be seen wherever the Winter tar distillate spray was omitted.

In the Doncaster areas, Apples and Pears blossomed well and there is a good showing of Apricots. Peaches and Plums, especially Santa Rosa, have set poorly, and many Peach trees have been noticeably affected by the wet conditions. **The setting of Cherries has been below expectations.**

In the Horsham areas, stone fruits, particularly Apricots, promise to yield heavy crops. Peaches at Templestowe have also been affected by the wet soil conditions, and heavy loss of trees is expected.

Deciduous fruits in the Mildura district, including Pears, which are receiving more and more attention in regard to pruning and Codling Moth control, Peaches, Apricots, and Almonds promise to yield well.

All varieties of citrus have blossomed heavily at Mildura and Swan Hill, but it is too early to forecast the crop for 1940. The bursting of the blossoms at Swan Hill has been retarded by the cold weather. The harvesting of Valencias is now fairly general in these districts, and considerable quantities were forwarded to the Melbourne and New Zealand markets during October. Lemons are scarce in the Swan Hill district, and supplies are likely to be short during the Summer.

In the viticultural areas the Spring has been relatively favorable, and no fungous diseases have yet been observed. The Brown Apple Moth has been noted in large numbers in the irrigated areas, and in one isolated non-irrigated district a plague of weevils resembling the curculio has defoliated a considerable area of vines.

Very mild frosts have been experienced in all districts, but, with the exception of a few cases, the damage has been negligible.

The practices of artificial heating and/or heavy Spring waterings have again shown up favorably for combating frosts.

Vine growth appears to be decidedly backward, for this period of the year, particularly in the non-irrigated areas, where an abnormally wet Winter has been experienced and the vines are possibly suffering from water-logged soils, leaching and cool weather.

Somerville (25/10/39): Re fruit crop prospects:—

Pears: W.B.C., Packham's Triumph, Josephine, B. Bosc, Howell, etc., medium to good.

Plums: Generally good, though some orchards report light crops.

Apples: Jonathans patchy, probably 80 per cent. crop. However, too early to give accurate estimate. Granny Smith, Yapeens, Statesmen, Delicious, Dunns, Tasma, Rome Beauty, good show of blossom.

Peaches: Light to medium.

Nectarines: Very light.

Apricots: Light.

Cultural work is well advanced. Bordeaux Mixture has been used in the first spray application to all Apples, followed by lime sulphur.

Where the fruits of Apples and Pears are sufficiently advanced, there is little likelihood of much Black Spot trouble.—W. Brunning.

Hastings (23/10/39): Indications from the blossoming are as follows:—

Jonathans are in full bloom, and subject to good work by the few bees which are observed, should set a good crop.

London Pippins and Romes are just approaching the pink stage, and look well.

Other varieties have also blossomed moderately well, but are not advanced enough to indicate whether they will be heavy.—G. H. Sprague.

Portland (21/10/39): Re prospects of Apples and Pears for the coming season.

Apples are very backward and just blossoming (12 to 15 days later this season than usual). Some thrips are present, but we expect 100 per cent. crop (very light last year). Probably 100,000 cases will be harvested.

Pears: Not many grown—probably only about 2,000 cases in this district.—E. W. Hedditch.

Bairnsdale: It is just a bit early to forecast the coming crop, but here's what it looks like at the moment:—

Apricots are not largely grown in this district nowadays, but the trees dotted here and there in the orchards and comprising mostly Trevatt and Moorpark promise a good average crop.

Apples: All varieties so far have bloomed well, and the latest kinds (Crowns and Romes) promise to be up with the rest. The leading varieties here are Delicious, Jonathans, Yates, Granny Smith and Gravensteins.

Pears are mainly made up of W.B.C., Packham's Triumph, Winter Cole, and Winter Nelis. All varieties blossomed profusely, but, owing to the prolonged coolness in the weather this Spring, I fancy there will be considerable "shedding."

Cherries have set comparatively light. Main varieties here are Burgsdorf, Bedford's Prolific, Royal Ann, Bing, and Florence.

Peaches are not grown in any large number and the trees give promise of an average yield. The same in regard to **Plums**—English and Japanese.

Growers of fresh Apples and Pears, usually exported, are very perturbed as to the handling of the coming crop, and await with interest full particulars of the Apple and Pear Pool as mentioned in the daily press. Many growers ordinarily have no time for pools, but present exceptional conditions cause all to realise that the States comprising the Commonwealth will need to do something out of the ordinary for the coming crop at least. The home markets in Australia are capable of much expansion, and it would surely be a good start to properly tap this first, although, of course, it is well known that the whole crop of fresh Apples and Pears cannot be consumed by Australia's present population.—G. W. Peart, 20/10/39.

Bacchus Marsh (25/10/39): The fruit crop in this district will be a light one, on account of the bad weather, also frosts. Trees blossomed very heavily, but fruit has not set.

Cherries: Very light.

Plums: Exceedingly light.

Peaches: Exceedingly light.

Apricots: Patchy; some growers lost all, and some are fair.

Pears: Will be light, also blossomed very heavily but did not set.

Apples: Blossomed very heavily but appear to be setting light.

The late **Apples, Romes** and **Five Crowns**, are in full blossom now, but are getting eaten up with thrips.

I think the fruit crop will be similar in most places.—James Cowan.

Harcourt (31/10/39): With the exception of a few odd varieties, the Apple and Pear crop throughout this district has failed. Many growers have lost practically all the crops, and in many instances growers who have taken their pumps out to spray have returned them to the shed. From earlier estimates it was hoped there would be a good crop of Delicious, as the blooms were wonderful. Yesterday we would not spray them.

Apart from the trees suffering from the aftermath of the drought, we have had very unseasonable weather, plus a visitation of thrips.—H. M. McLean.

Quantong: Crop prospects for 1939-40 season:—

Apricots: Early varieties, heavy. Moorparks, light to medium. Frosts have thinned out certain sections of the settlement.

Plums: Bloods, light; other varietise, medium to heavy.

Pears: W.B.C.'s, heavy; Packhams, heavy; Josephines, light.

Peaches: White-flesh, light to medium; Elbertas, medium to heavy.

Apples: Flowering well, but appear to be badly infested with thrips.

Vine Fruits: All varieties look well at present.

Marrows, Turk's Caps, Cucumbers, Triambles, Beans, Tomatoes: Some of

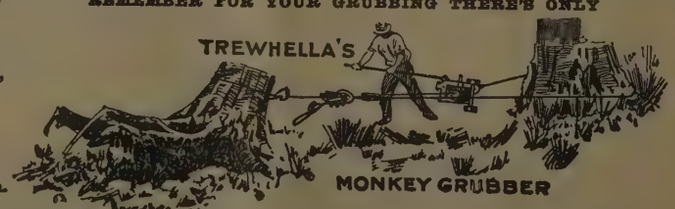
ARE YOU GRUBBING?

Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features with a host of others, was THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.

It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

REMEMBER FOR YOUR GRUBBING THERE'S ONLY

TREWHELLA'S



MONKEY GRUBBER

H. H. HINDS, 225 Clarence Street, Sydney.

A. G. WEBSTER, & SONS, Hobart & Launceston.

REX ROBINSON, 83 Gipps Street, Brisbane.

Leading Stores and Merchants, South and West Australia.

TREWHELLA BROS. Pty. Ltd. Trentham, Vic.

AUSTRALIAN CROP PROSPECTS—(Continued).

the above have been badly affected by frosts, though plantings were particularly heavy and there will probably be quite fair quantities to handle when the time comes.

Growers are a little dubious as to what may happen as regards export Apples and Pears under war conditions, but are hopeful of balancing by means of perhaps higher canned fruit and jam fruit prices, or better crops of both the latter. Vegetables and Tomatoes will also be of great assistance to those who have the time to look after them. No growers appear gloomy at present, as to prospects.—C. H. Jost.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

I made contact with the Fruit Inspector, Mr. S. A. Thornell, who reports as follows:—

Young (24/10/39): **Cherries** are very patchy and all trees are feeling the effects of the 1937 and 1938 droughts. Aged trees are in a bad way in many orchards, especially **Early Lyons, Rivers, Napoleons** and **E. P. Guigne.** A Shot Hole condition is very noticeable.

Early Purple Guigne are very light. **Burgdorffs** moderate (some orchards very light). **Lyons** are patchy and crop may be moderate. **Eagle Seedlings** moderate to good. **Ron's Seedlings** very heavy. **Napoleon, Florence, St. Margarets and Nobles** are still indefinite (do not appear to be too good at present).

Apricots are heavy. **Nectarines, Peaches** and **Plums** moderate to light. **Prunes,** very moderate. **Apples** are still indefinite, and thrips prevalent, and may interfere with the setting. **Granny Smiths** blossomed well and should soon set. **Delicious** and **Statesman** promise well, likewise **Rome Beauty. Democrat, Jonathan,** and **Cleopatra** are very patchy (very light in many orchards). **Williams** and **Packham Pears** are very moderate, other varieties patchy. **Gooseberries** will be light. **Almonds** moderate to light. **Grapes** promise well and the crop should be good.

Apples and Pears: Best crops are in the Maimuru, Wirrimah and Waterview section of Young District. Jonathan, Democrat and King David Apples very light in many Kingsvale orchards.

Cherries heaviest in northern section of district. **Prunes** moderate throughout a few orchards carrying heavy crops.—T. A. Tester.

Kentucky South (21/10/39): Prospects for the coming fruit crop are varied here. **Jonathans** are generally very light—not more than 20 per cent. crop. This is probably due to the dry season last year, when we had fairly heavy crops of very small fruit.

Granny Smiths are showing well, and should be quite up to average or perhaps better. **Delicious** are showing favorably. **Democrats** are generally only medium. **Gravenstein,** fair. These are the chief varieties here.

Pears are generally good. Varieties grown here which promise to be heavy are: **W.B.C., Packham, Josephine, Winter Cole, and Winter Nelis.**

Cherries seem to be setting well.

A peculiarity of this season is the late blossoming of Apples. In nearly all cases trees were well in leaf before the blossoms came out. The petals are only now falling, but as far as can be seen at present where there has been blossom the setting appears to be good.

In common with other districts we are somewhat concerned with the prospects for the sale of our fruit because of the restriction of export owing to the war. We have come to the conclusion that our only hope is to try to cool store as much as possible until the probable glut is disposed of, although we are looking into the possibility of processing.—A. C. Monk.

Reports from the Department of Agriculture at the end of September are as follows:—

Goulburn: Prospects for Jonathan, G.S. and Gravenstein Apples good; Delicious moderate; Fanny poor.

In Pears, the prospects for W.B.C., P.T., and B.B. are pleasing, other varieties not so good.

Early Cherries affected by frosts; better prospects for later varieties such as St. Margaret, Florence, Napoleon, and Eagle.

Frost affected the bloom of Peaches.

Orange: Cherry prospects good. Budding indications of Apples and Pears medium to good.

In **Hawkesbury River** orchards Apple and Pear prospects are satisfactory, also Plums and Peaches.

Kurrajong: Early Apricots (Glengarry and Newcastle), medium to light.

Parramatta-Camden: Apples blossomed well.

Thrips reduced prospective crops of Pears and Cherries in **Lakeland** district.

Orange (23/10/39): The weather so far this season has been very unsettled, and this will probably have an adverse effect on the setting of the fruit.

The indications at present are that all fruits will be on the light side, and it looks as if hailstorms will be prevalent.

Cherries: Early Lyons, good crop; Napoleons, Florence, St. Margaret and Blk. Republicans, light to medium.

Plums: Angelinas, Grand Dukes, and Ponds, light; President, light to medium.

Pears: Williams, Bosc, and Coles, light; Packhams medium to good.

Apples: Jonathans, very light; Granny Smiths, Delicious, McIntosh are light to medium; Rome Beauty and Winesaps, good.

Grapes: Blk. Muscat promising well.—W. E. West.

Batlow (29/10/39): **Apples**—Patchy, some orchards very good, but in others what appeared to be fruit buds were only leaf buds. This is particularly so with older trees and in orchards which suffered from hail injury. It is thought that the very dry Summer coupled with partial defoliation through hail injury, affected bud development.

Varietal indications are as follow: **Granny Smith** (a normal crop), **Jonathan** (below normal, some very good, others light); **Delicious** (below normal, some very good, others light); **Stayman, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Yates** (normal); **Democrat, Dougherty** (below normal, the crops being patchy).

Pears—Winter Cole (below normal, although some very good); **Packhams Triumph** (a full crop), **Williams** (normal); **Josephine** (normal); **Nelis** and **Beurre Bosc** (rather below normal).

Taking it all round, the district will not be far short of its normal production, but crops are more patchy than usual, due to the drought conditions and hail injury during the 1938-39 season.—H. V. Smith.

A section of Woombey's winning exhibit at the Queensland National Show.
Illus. per Queensland "Agricultural Journal."

Bathurst: It is yet difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy crop prospects for the forthcoming season.

The **Apple** blossoms have not yet reached the calyx spray stage. At this period the prospects for a good crop of fruit are indicated. A good fall of rain early this month should assist in the setting of the fruit. We have experienced another dry Winter, and much depends now on the Summer rains as to whether the fruit will be carried through satisfactorily to maturity.

Practically all species of fruit blossomed profusely. In the case of the Apples, some damage was apparent by thrips, but the profusion of the blossoms should be sufficient to balance thrips blossom damage. The long pistils of the **Granny Smith** blossoms renders them particularly susceptible to damage by this pest.

Pears are inclined to be patchy, but on most orchards should carry good crops; the sepals are now commencing to rise, and the setting would appear to be satisfactory. With the **Packham** variety, we sometimes experience a very heavy "drop," but even taking this into consideration the setting should be ample for the district.

In the case of **Peaches,** crop prospects are particularly bright. A few orchards suffered damage by frost, but it is not considered that any material damage has been done in that, although perhaps up to 50 per cent. of the blossoms were killed in some orchards, the remainder, following setting, will probably be sufficient to warrant, even now, moderate to heavy thinning.

Taking everything into consideration, **the crop prospects for the forthcoming season are very bright.** Given reasonable weather conditions from now on, **a heavy crop of fruit should be harvested** from this District.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

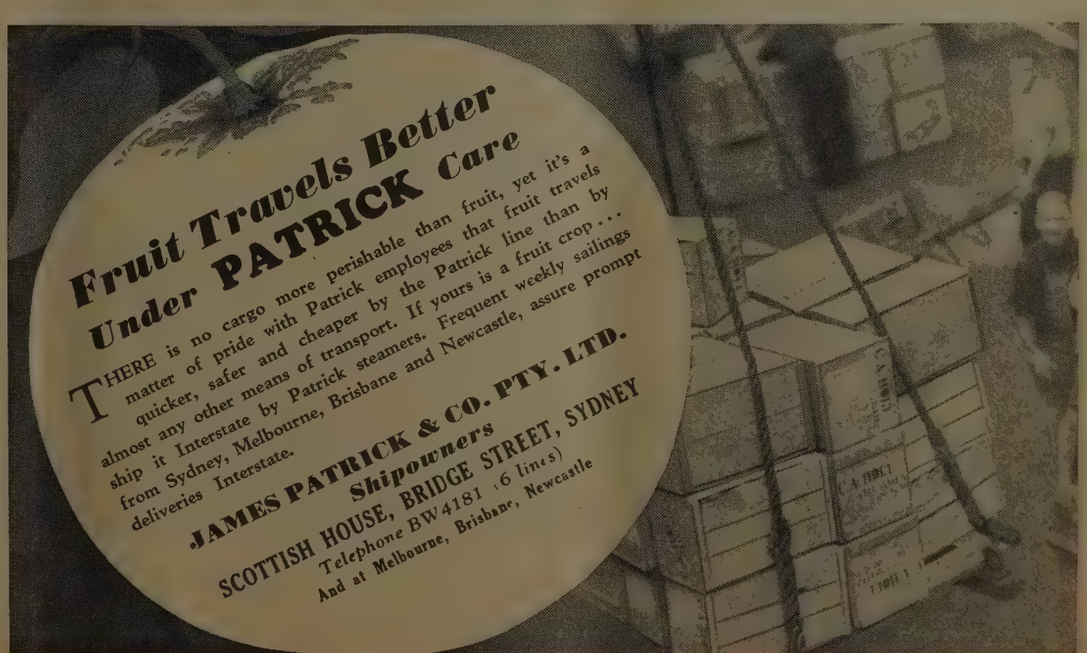
Donnybrook (25/10/39): After last season's record, a light crop of Apples and Pears was anticipated here.

From present indications, however, there is every prospect of a good average crop, **Delicious** being the only exception noticed, although **Jonathans** are uneven.

Unless big sheddings occur, **Yates, Grannies** and **Cleos.** will be heavy.

Most **Pears** flowered well, but some are shedding heavily.

Soft fruits are light in comparison with last year.—Gus Sharp.


Fruit Travels Better
Under PATRICK Care
THERE is no cargo more perishable than fruit, yet it's a matter of pride with Patrick employees that fruit travels quicker, safer and cheaper by the Patrick line than by almost any other means of transport. If yours is a fruit crop . . . ship it Interstate by Patrick steamers. Frequent weekly sailings from Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Newcastle, assure prompt deliveries Interstate.
JAMES PATRICK & CO. PTY. LTD.
Shipowners
SCOTTISH HOUSE, BRIDGE STREET, SYDNEY
Telephone BW4181 (6 lines)
And at Melbourne, Brisbane, Newcastle

AUSTRALIAN CROP PROSPECTS—(Continued).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Nuriootpa (21/10/39): Present indications point to full crops of **Apples, Pears** (canning and export), and **Prunes.**

Owing to the drought last year, and record Summer heat, the crop of **Apricots** and **Peaches** was patchy and below medium, but this was considerably reduced by a severe frost on October 9.

In many orchards the use of fire pots were quite effective in saving the fruit from injury, the temperature being raised about 4 degrees on the average. The greatest damage was done to **wine Grapes,** which cover a large portion of the district. Some growers have lost practically all their crop, and it is estimated that the total yield will be reduced by 50 per cent.

At the experimental vineyard, which is being established at Nuriootpa, various methods of preventing frost injury will no doubt be investigated. The most promising appear to be the application of iron acid solution, or paraffin oil in order to delay the bursting of buds until the danger period is over. Fire heating is not considered to be an economic proposition on a large scale, and in the case of low spur pruned vines, would not afford the same protection as with fruit trees or high trellised vines.—A. B. Robin.

Gumeracha (20/10/39): Taking the district in its entirety the present indications are for a **good to heavy crop** in all varieties of **Apples,** the only exception to this general condition is in those orchards which in 1933 lost the entire crop as a result of the severe frost of that year. In these, the crop prospects are from very light to medium. It is interesting to note in these orchards a tendency to a return to the general "off year" cycle again, and it would seem that in the course of a few more years these will again be bringing their heavy crop in consonance with the rest of the orchards in the State. The total production of the district will suffer considerably in consequence of the number of trees destroyed or partially destroyed by the disastrous bush fires which swept the locality at the beginning of this year.

Pears (chiefly Williams) promise from good, medium, to heavy crops, while **Plums** are showing in most cases for a heavy to very heavy crop. **Peaches** and **Apricots** are only grown to a negligible extent. What there are are showing for good crops.

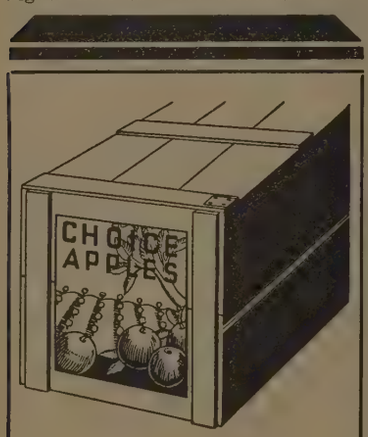
The season generally has, up to the present, been very favorable; good Winter rains have given the subsoil a much needed soaking, and the comparatively dry atmosphere of the last few weeks has not been conducive to the development of fungoid diseases. With the exception of the trees (mostly the outside rows) which were badly burned, all kinds and varieties are looking exceedingly healthy and well.

Crops all round should be very good, in view of which, and the probability of little or no oversea export, **it will be necessary to do everything possible to persuade our own people to increase their consumption of fruit—fresh, dried, canned, etc.**—J. B. Randell.

Balhannah (20/10/39): **Pears** of all varieties appear to be setting heavily.

Apples in most orchards are carrying large quantities of bloom, but at the time of writing thrips are very prevalent, and if warm weather continues, they will probably effect the setting of Rome Beauty. Granny Smith and Jonathan, being more advanced, are not likely to be affected.

Plums and **Prunes** are both fair, some being affected by severe frosts.—H. N. Wicks.



GOOD LABELS
. . deserve . .
A GOOD PASTE

CHEAP LABELS
DEMAND IT

THE BEST PASTE
. . is . .
DAVIS 444
ADHESIVE

With this easy to use cold water paste the labels always stay on

Obtainable from all Hardware, Paint and other Stores.

QUEENSLAND.

The Stanthorpe District.

Applethorpe (22/10/39): The weather during the Winter and Spring has been very erratic, and until quite recently has been unusually cold, with the result that **stone fruit crops** in some areas have been rather seriously affected.

Apple and **Pear** crops have scarcely "set" yet, but blossoming of most varieties has been heavy.

Stone Fruits:—Plums, The "Wilsons" will be lighter than last season, but other varieties such as **Santa Rosa, Burbank and Shiro,** promise to be good to heavy. English Plums generally will be light.

Apricots:—These vary from very light to very heavy, and this applies to all varieties.

Information has just come to hand regarding the proposed **Apple and Pear Pool.** Some growers welcome the proposal, but many look upon it with considerable doubt and feel that Queensland (Stanthorpe) growers should be exempt owing to the different conditions obtaining here.

It is pointed out that the bulk of the local crop can be disposed of before Southern supplies are available. Further, that during our season, prices here are much better than can be obtained in the South and it is felt that the proposed pool would mean a levelling down of local prices. It would be a good thing for all concerned, if Southern supplies could be kept off this market until the bulk of local supplies could be disposed of. This would leave the field clear to Victorian and Tasmanian shippers.

Alternatively a separate pool could be established for Queensland supplies which would conserve the unique advantages possessed by Stanthorpe growers. Our whole crop would be about 250,000 bushels, comprising Gravenstein, Dunns, Jonathan, Delicious and Granny Smiths.

Owing to the war conditions, suitable labor is likely to become scarce and will certainly cause considerable difficulty in handling the various crops.

In addition to our fruits, large quantities of fresh vegetables are produced such as beans, peas, cabbage, tomatoes and root crops. The total production approximates 1,000,000 packages during the season. — D. Pfrunder.

Stanthorpe (27/10/39): After a mild Winter, we had a very heavy frost in September, when **Japanese Plums** were in full bloom, also some **Peaches** and **Apples** and **Pears** showing life started to freeze just after sundown, consequently it has upset the fruit crop.

Some of the favored places will be O.K., but generally speaking the remainder will carry a 60 per cent. crop.

Jonathan and **Alfriston** look heavy; **Delicious, Democrat, Gravenstein** and **Nelson** look light.

W.B.C. Pears appear heavy.

The bulk of stone fruit will be light but very good quality. **Apricots,** generally good.—H. M. Jones.

TASMANIA.

Huonville (21/10/38): There is a heavy blossoming of all varieties. Occasional instances can be found where a few trees of one variety or another is light, **but present indications point to a heavy crop.**

Climatic conditions have improved and the weather is quite favorable for a good setting.

The very wet period experienced earlier in the year benefited orchardists considerably, but as the weather cleared up in time to allow the normal spraying programme to be applied, little harm resulted.

Orchardists have been very busy making up the leeway and there is no evidence of any intention to neglect the orchards.

Uncertainty as to the possibility of disposing of the crop has prevented many orchardists from ordering cases, in most instances the case mills are idle.—R. H. Thompson.

Hobart (23/10/39): The **Apple** and **Pear** trees in Tasmania showed wonderful buds, and now these buds have turned out an abundance of blossom. It is too early to say what the setting will be but the splendid rains during the Winter and the Spring rains appear to have done for the trees what no artificial agent could do, and has put them into great heart. It is anticipated that we will have a large crop.

We have one disadvantage on account of the weather, and that is in connection with the spraying and the ploughing, but the growers have now caught up with the cultivation and, of course, the effect of the sprays cannot be told until a later date.

We are all concerned, of course, with what can, or will, be done to market the crop next season, but all are agreed that some uniform system for the whole of the Commonwealth should be adopted.

Nearly 4½ Million Apple Trees.

The following quantities will give you some idea of the varieties of Apples grown in Tasmania: — Sturmers, 1,139,000; Scarlets, 312,000; Cleos., 524,000; French Crabs, 273,000; Jonathans, 691,000; Democrats, 449,000; Croftons, 105,000; Coxes Orange Pippin, 141,000; Granny Smith, 185,000; Geeveston Fanny, 75,000; others, 506,000.—J. P. Piggott, General Manager, Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Co-op.

Woodbridge (20/10/39): The blossoming of both Apples and Pears in the South of Tasmania generally is much later than usual. The pink spray on later sorts of Apples in the Channel district is only just completed; usually at this date we are doing our calyx spray.

This abnormally late blossoming makes it a little difficult to make a reasonably accurate forecast as to crop prospects, but subject to revision, the different varieties of Pears are showing pretty well. E. Beurre appear to have set reasonably well; Duchess heavy; B. Bosc are blossoming well; W. Coles are blossoming lightly; Josephines appear to be setting well; Winter Nelis are still in blossom.

Gravensteins (not many grown) are blossoming heavily; C.O.P. good; Jonathan light; Cleo. very good; Alfriston good; S.T.P. good; Granny Smith good, and many young trees and reworks coming back into bearing. Democrats are blossoming well. Probably the abnormal rainfall during the past few months will have a tendency to lighten the setting.

With regard to the disposal of the crop, no doubt arrangements are in hand to increase the amount of bottled, canned and evaporated fruit.

All inferior fruit should be kept off the interstate markets or prices will be ruinous.

An Intensive Campaign

to sell case lots to individuals would help, especially if the various railway departments co-operated energetically on a C.O.D. basis.—C. O. Smith.

Hobart (23/10/39): It is as yet too early to make any forecast regarding the prospective fruit crops for the coming season. The majority of the trees are now blossoming, being delayed considerably this season owing to the cold, wet weather that has been experienced.—P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Department of Agriculture.

Growers—

Consign Your Fruit and Vegetables to Agents who are Members of N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries

List of Members:—

FRUIT SECTION.

Associated Growers' Selling Agency.	J. Moss & Sons.
Boot & Carter.	W. Musgrove & Son.
P. Brooks.	N. & A. Fruit and Produce Co. Pty. Ltd.
W. E. Bromley.	E. W. Parker & Son.
Bryant, J. W.	F. Picone
P. W. Chew & Co.	Reedy Bros.
F. Chilton.	F. H. G. Rogers.
Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.	D. C. Turnbull.
Dundon, F. C.	Salter Bros.
C. Gibbs & Son.	Silk Bros. Pty. Ltd.
H. J. Greentree.	J. Slater Pty. Ltd.
J. Hawke.	W. H. Southcott.
Hay Bros.	E. T. Stanton.
Hie Lee & Co.	F. G. Stevens & Son.
J. Holmes Ltd.	F. J. Salmon & Co.
Hopkins and Lipscombe.	Joshua Terrey.
Hop Lee & Co. Ltd.	Trathen & Hall.
L. B. Isaacs & Sons	R. Valentine & Sons.
John Jenkins.	L. L. Vince.
C. Geo. Kellaway & Sons Pty. Ltd.	A. H. Walker & Son.
F. C. Kennett.	Walters & Co.
J. W. Kirkwood.	Ward & Felton.
L. T. Locke.	Watkins & Evans.
J. J. Mason.	H. Wilson.
McKellar & Devlin.	Wing On & Co. Ltd.
Mitchell & Lawless.	Wing Sang & Co.
	H. P. Woodward.
	Yocksui Bros.

VEGETABLE SECTION.

B.P.B. & Co.	Messent & Gauld.
Boot & Carter.	Mitchell & Galvin.
P. W. Chew & Co.	T. Mitchell.
Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.	G. H. Molesworth.
Comino Bros.	J. Moss.
E. Cooke.	E. W. Parker & Son
C. Cooper.	W. J. Paull.
H. M. Clarke.	S. A. Peters.
Clarke & Son.	Reedy Bros.
R. G. Clarke.	S. J. Rhodes.
J. Clayton & Son.	Salter Bros.
Clements & Kemp.	Silk Bros. Pty. Ltd.
W. J. Curtis.	W. H. Southcott.
Dening Bros.	F. G. Stevens & Son.
F. G. Dickson.	A. R. Terrill.
Dunston & Norris.	Thompson & Smith.
G. Gray.	Watson, R. B.
S. & M. Greenburg.	Wing On & Co. Ltd.
C. C. Greentree & Son.	Wing Sang & Co. Ltd.
J. Hawke.	Wing Bros.
A. Leedow.	W. O. Woods.
	Yocksui Bros.

P. S. MACDERMOTT,
General Secretary,
215a Thomas St., Haymarket, Sydney.

THE MARKET GROWER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VEGETABLE GROWERS' SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, THE KOONDROOK & BARHAM TOMATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION AND THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUITGROWERS' AND MARKET GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.

Market Gardening Notes

MARKETING OF ONIONS — AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN BOARD AND ONION ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION — DRAINAGE METHODS — PLANTING OF CARROTS, PARSNIPS, CABBAGES AND CAULIFLOWERS.

(By Our Correspondent.)

THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Vegetable Growers' Association recently met the Onion Board to discuss the marketing of White Onions and Early Globes for the 1939-1940 season.

An agreement was reached by which growers have the right to sell White Onions without any interference from the Board in any way whatever. This means that growers can sell their White Onions when and where they like, taking whatever price suits them, and growers are to pay to the Board a registration fee of 10/- per grower to help to defray the costs of the Board's operations during this period.

The Early Globe Onions are to be sold at a price to be fixed by the Board in consultation with the Onion Advisory Committee of the Vegetable Growers' Association, but must be sold through the Board's agents.

This agreement will again leave growers free to sell to several merchants with whom they have been trading for many years, and will allow them to market their produce at the most suitable time, also to deliver their own goods, thus saving any handling costs, which would occur if this crop were to be put into a dump or store. It will also make it almost a cash transaction, for the Board is to receive the merchants' cheque and pass it on to the grower, and it appears in the light of past experience that this method will work out quite satisfactorily.

Owing to the very wet Winter we have experienced, the question of

Drainage

must be very much in growers' minds, and probably some little discussion on this very necessary part of successful vegetable growing will be of interest, more especially as most land is now drying out a little and will allow this work to be undertaken.

A 2 in. agricultural pipe is quite large enough, and placed in lines one chain apart will be quite sufficient to keep the land nicely drained.

It is not necessary to lay these pipes too deep, usually somewhere about two feet deep is sufficient, the main necessity being to have them deep enough so that at whatever depth the land may be worked the pipes will not be disturbed.

When the pipes have been laid, **a small piece of old bag laid over the joints will prevent any dirt from finding its way into the pipes** until the earth has set itself sufficiently to make a crust around the pipe.

Where the land is flat and there is very little fall to be obtained, a good method of overcoming this is to drain into a well and place a windmill over this and thus discharge the water into some convenient place. In this way it is possible to drain the land quite effectively.

In this class of land, which is constantly in danger of becoming too wet, the lands should not be any longer than a chain and a half. In this way the surface water is carried off into the headland.

Carrots

should now be planted for pulling in the early Autumn.

In preparing the land for this crop it is necessary to work it up to a fine tilth. When planting, a good mulch of manure should be applied and ploughed in. If stable manure is to be used, it must be well rotted. Fresh manure often makes a rooty crop, but the ideal way is to have the stable manure ploughed in some weeks before planting, and then a dressing of artificial manure ploughed in with the crop.

Seed should be planted soon after the land is ploughed, say within three hours. Put into drills twelve inches apart.

In a dry season it is necessary to mulch this crop, but with a wet season such as we are having the land usually keeps moist enough without any covering. Do not plant the seed any deeper than two inches, and do not firm the land down too much.

If a seed sower is used, it is a good idea to take the back roller wheel off and then the soil falls loosely over the seed.

Parsnips

should also be planted now, and the same system of planting as applied to Carrots should be followed, except that the land should be worked deeper when ploughing. A very good method of doing this is to work the bottom of each furrow with an iron scarifier. In this way the subsoil is loosened but not brought to the top.

It is very necessary to see that a good mulch of manure is put in with this crop, for Parsnips do not respond very well to top dressing, as they are deep rooted feeders.

Cabbage and **Cauliflower** seed should now be planted in beds for planting out in January and February.

Plant beds should be four feet wide and levelled off with a rake, leaving a small bank on either side of the bed. This bank will keep the water from running off the bed when they have to be watered later in the season.

The best plants are obtained by sowing the seed broadcast, not too thickly. They should barely be covered with soil.

Do not use a light sand for covering, as this tends to give the plants Black Leg.

Also, seed should not be used until it is two years old, for new seed seems very prone to be attacked by Black Leg.

It is necessary to cover this seed with manure. Strawy manure should not be used, the very fine stable manure being the best. However, if it is necessary to use straw, this should be raked off as soon as the seed is germinated, for if the plant is allowed to come up through the straw it will make a long, weak stalk which is very apt to be attacked by disease.

WATERMELON IMPROVEMENT.

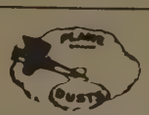
Fusarium Wilt Resistant Variety.

WATERMELON GROWERS in coastal districts in N.S.W. have suffered very serious losses from **Fusarium Wilt** in some years, but there is now no reason why any grower should risk such loss from this disease by growing any other variety than **Hawkesbury Wilt Resistant**, which is the only local commercial variety with high resistance to this Wilt.

Hawkesbury Wilt Resistant is very similar in type to the popular variety Sugar Stick, which is, however, highly susceptible to Fusarium Wilt, and for which, as well as for many other susceptible varieties, there does not seem now to be much place in commercial cultivation.

Local seedsmen now have good seed stocks of Hawkesbury Wilt Resistant, and report a keen demand for seed. This variety is also valued highly already in U.S.A. because of its marked resistance to Fusarium Wilt and because of its excellent quality.

Anthracnose (Colletotrichum lagenarium) is another disease which is causing some concern to Watermelon growers. No commercial variety is known to be resistant to this trouble, but a Cattle Melon from South Africa, viz., Monkataan, has been observed by Mr. Shirlow to have good resistance, and it has been crossed with Hawkesbury Wilt Resistant with the object of producing a commercial variety resistant to both diseases.



"Plane" Brand Dusts

"Beauty" (Knapsack) Dusters
"Superior" (Rotary) Dusters

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

N. N. McLEAN Pty. Ltd.
395 Queen Street
MELBOURNE

WINDING UP.

Tomato and Vegetable Growers' Co-op. Society Ltd., Sydney (in liq.). By resolution passed 5/9/39.

HENRY JONES CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED.

Increased Dividend.

Directors of Henry Jones Co-operative Limited will recommend to shareholders at the annual meeting on December 18 payment of dividend at the rate of 1/- per 20/- share on paid-up capital out of current year's income earned in Australia, and 9d. per share out of income earned outside of Australia. The above divided, together with interim dividend of 6d. per share paid in June last, makes a total dividend of 2/3 per share for the year, or 11¼ per cent., compared with a total last year of 2/-, or 10 per cent.

The shares have been in request at higher rates recently. At the current price of 54/-, the return to the investor on the increased rate of dividend is 4.2 per cent.

All varieties of fruits grown in tropical and sub-tropical Queensland were represented in this Departmental exhibit in the Court of Agriculture.
(Illus. by courtesy Queensland "Agricultural Journal.")

Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W.

CONFERENCE OF AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCERS' ORGANISATION — FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR GROWERS — THE NEED FOR PUBLICITY — PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS FRUIT AND VEGETABLES — LIMITATION OF AGENTS — REWARD FOR CONTROL OF FRUIT FLY — BLACK SPOT EXPERIMENTS — GRANT FOR RESEARCH INTO FRUIT JUICES — FORMATION OF MARKETS ADVISORY COMMITTEE — PROPOSED ORGANISATION OF THE INDUSTRY — PRE-COOLING FRUIT FOR NETHERLANDS INDIA — PRESENTATION TO HON A. U. TONKING.

A MEETING of the Board of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. was held at Sydney on October 19 and 20, 1939.

There Were Present: General J. Heane (in the chair), Messrs. F. B. Mackenzie (Kurrajong), K. H. Todd (Griffith), E. Ray (Bathurst), H. A. Stevenson (Murwillumbah), P. W. James (Dural), W. C. Dickinson (Young), A. E. Lillicrapp (Gosford), A. J. Taylor (Singleton), J. M. Ballantyne (Kentucky), L. T. Pearce (Market Representative), and E. E. Herrod (Secretary). An apology was received from Mr. A. S. Brown.

Primary Producers' Organisation.

The President reported having attended a conference of this organisation at Canberra on April 12 and 13. This conference was called by the Hon. M. P. Dunlop, O.B.E., M.L.C., to consider the establishment of an Australian National Organisation of Primary Producers on a basis of federation or affiliation to enable producers to speak and act authoritatively and unitedly as occasion requires in their own interests.

In view of the outbreak of war it was decided to defer the question of affiliation with this organisation.

Assistance For Growers.

Consideration was given to certain resolutions passed by the General Conference in June, relative to the terms of financial assistance to fruit growers. Known instances of considerable hardship were reported, and it was decided that a committee comprising Messrs. K. H. Todd and P. W. James should wait upon the State Treasury and the Rural Bank Commissioners to urge the importance of adjustments in the terms and conditions of loans.

Publicity.

The Department of Agriculture requested advice regarding the attitude of the Federation in relation to the Royal Commission recommendation relating to publicity. This recommendation was: "A constant, long range publicity campaign should be arranged and fostered by the Fruitgrowers' Federation of New South Wales," and it was decided to point out to the Department that a three year policy in regard to publicity was now entering upon its second year of operation, assisted by funds from the State Government and the Rural Bank Commissioners. The necessity of expansion to publicity was appreciated, and would be considered as larger funds became available.

Surplus Fruit and Vegetables.

Several meetings had been held called together by the Minister for Agriculture, the following individuals being present:—Messrs. C. G. Savage (Department of Agriculture), Chairman; W. J. Williams (Superintendent of Markets), Senator Alderman J. Armstrong (Municipal Council of Sydney), A. E. Taskor, A. A. Watson, F. Fowler (Vegetable Growers' Association), W. Musgrove, P. S. Macdermott, C. C. Greentree (N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries, F. B. Mackenzie, H. A. Stevenson, L. T. Pearce (Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W.).

Plans were discussed for the purchase and distribution of surplus fruit and vegetables and a committee was elected to confer with charitable organisations in the vicinity of Sydney, regarding the method of distribution. Mr. H. A. Stevenson, as a member of this committee, reported that a deputation of five had waited upon the Minister for Agriculture suggesting the election of a permanent committee which would operate in the purchase of surplus commodities in the City Markets, and the Minister was asked to secure Government support to the scheme to the amount of £1,000 per month for a period of six months, the distribution to be confined at the start of the scheme to the City of Sydney. The reply of the Government to this request in now being awaited.

Limitation of Agents.

Amongst the recommendation of the Royal Commission was one to the effect that the number of agents operating in the City Markets should be limited, and in reply to the Department of Agriculture's suggestion that this was a matter which was entirely in the hands of growers, it was decided to state that the Federation supported the Commissioner's recommendation.

Fruit Fly.

The Committee of Direction of Frut Marketing advised that it was suggested to offer a reward totalling £1,000 for an absolutely effective control of the Fruit Fly pest, and it was suggested that the Fruitgrowers' Federation might be prepared to co-operate in the matter. This matter is under consideration.

Black Spot Experiments.

Considerable money is already being spent in the conduct of Black Spot experiments in this State, and in reply to a request by the Department of Agriculture for an increased grant for this purpose, it was agreed that experiments should be subsidised in both the Glenorie and Galston districts, the North Coast already being supported in this respect.

Fruit Juices.

A request was received by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to supplement the amount subscribed by the Government for research in connection with fruit juices. It was decided that the matter should be further investigated and the merits of the application considered.

Markets Advisory Committee.

The suggestion had been made before the Royal Commission that the Sydney City Council might consider the formation of a markets advisory committee representative of the interests occupying markets and those forwarding produce to the markets and the Board decided to request the City Council to include the Fruitgrowers' Federation on any such committee that might be formed.

Organisation of the Industry.

Relative to this matter the Department of Agriculture requested the Federation to submit concrete proposals regarding the following recommendation of the Royal Commission: "Provide a complementary statute, which may appropriately be entitled the Fruit Marketing Organisation Act, to meet the peculiar needs of the fruit industry—which will enable the constitution of a marketing board to organise and control as much or as little marketing operations as growers desire and approve."

It was decided to forward to the Department of Agriculture copies of the Queensland Fruit Marketing Organisation Act and the suggested Act as proposed by the Fruitgrowers' Federation during 1935-36 as providing that right of decision and approval on marketing as the growers of this State may demand.

Netherlands East Indies.

In view of the loss of business in regard to early types of perishable stone fruits as a result of the stipulation that fruit must be precooled for a period of eight days before shipment, it was decided to request the authorities concerned to reduce this period of precooling. It was regarded that the standard of inspection of all fruit leaving the port of Sydney was so thorough and exacting that protection of all concerned, including the importing country, was obtained in this manner.

Presentation to Hon. A. U. Tonking, M.L.A.

Due to the pressure of Parliamentary duties, Mr. Tonking had found it necessary to relinquish the position of Federation Board member representing the Central Tablelands District. This position Mr. Tonking had filled with distinction for ten years, also acting as Senior Vice-President of the Federation, and President of the New South Wales Apple and Pear Association. Recently Mr. Tonking was also elected as the grower representative on the Australian Apple and Pear Board for the State of New South Wales, but this position he had also found necessary to vacate.

Congratulations were extended to Mr. Tonking on his recent Cabinet appointment as Chief Secretary, and commendatory references were made to the high standard of Parliamentary services which he was rendering to his electorate and to the State.

Various Board members referred to the services of Mr. Tonking to the fruit industry as having been lengthy and of great value, and it was hoped that his experience would still be at the service of the industry.

On behalf of the Fruitgrowers' Federation, Mr. Tonking was presented with an inscribed gold watch as a token of the esteem in which he is held. In responding, Mr. Tonking expressed regret at his inability to attend Board meetings, which had through the years become part of his life, but he stated that his understanding of the problems of the fruit industry and the fact that he was still a fruitgrower would enable him to examine sympathetically and equitably industry matters that came before Parliament.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

New Scheme Projected in N.S.W.

At recent meetings between members of various branches and organisations of the fruit and vegetable trade and the N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture, plans were discussed for the distribution of surplus stock. A Committee has been elected to confer with various charitable organisations re methods, and a deputation waited upon the Minister for Agriculture suggesting the election of a permanent committee which would operate in the purchase of surplus commodities in the City Markets, and the Minister was asked to secure Government support to the scheme to the amount of £1,000 per month for a period of six months.

DRY PASSIONFRUIT.

Should Not Be Marketed.

The Market Representative of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. urges growers in their own interests and in the interests of the general public not to send to market Passionfruit which, while normal in size, is empty of pulp.

There have been public repercussions from the marketing of these worthless shells—the dissatisfaction of purchasers, complaints to retailers and claims by retailers on the wholesale trade.

Victorian Fruit Marketing Association

A MEETING of the Executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at the rooms of the Victorian Employers' Federation, 18 Market-street, Melbourne, on October 27.

There Were Present: Messrs. W. P. Hutchinson (President), W. H. Carne and A. S. Harrison (Vice-Presidents), W. Young, S. P. Cornish, R. A. W. Bailey, S. Brown, F. Moore, J. J. Tully, H. J. Noonan, G. Douglas, H. M. McLean, K. V. Eagle, G. H. Sprague, L. G. Cole, F. R. Mellor, E. Russell, F. Cave, and K. Weeding, and R. E Boardman (Secretary).

Apologies were received from Messrs. J. B. Mills and J. M. Ward.

It was reported that the deputation requesting the rebuilding of the burnt portion of the Victoria Dock Cool Stores had been favorably received by the Minister for Agriculture. It was further stated, however, that opposition had developed from the proprietary Cool Stores Association. Messrs. K. Weeding, L. G. Cole and E. Russell were appointed a Sub-Committee to press the matter further.

Messrs. J. J. Tully and H. J. Noonan were appointed to attend the Conference convened by the Cool Stores Association for November 3, the revised Constitution of the V.F.M.A. to be submitted as a basis for negotiation for a State-wide organisation.

Mr. Beet was congratulated on the success of the Vermont Field Day held at his orchard on October 5, 1939.

The Annual Meeting

of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held on October 27, 1939. There was a large attendance of members.

Mr. W. Young gave particulars of the acquiring of the 1940 Apple and Pear crop by the Federal Government as from March 1, 1940. Mr. Young answered many questions and was accorded a vote of thanks, together with his fellow delegate, Mr. W. P. Hutchinson, and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. J. B. Mills.

The Secretary announced that office-bearers had been elected as follows:—Mr. W. P. Hutchinson (President), Messrs. W. Young, J. G. B. MacDonald, M.L.A. (Goulburn Valley), W. H. Carne, R. A. W. Bailey, S. Brown (Gippsland), C. H. Jost (Northern Victoria), F. Moore, J. J. Tully, H. J. Noonan (Metropolitan), G. Douglas, H. M. McLean, K. V. Eagle (Harcourt), G. H. Sprague, L. G. Cole, R. E. F. Woodward (Mornington Peninsula), Executive members.

N.S.W. CITRUS CROPS.

IN THE LATEST report from the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture the following is stated:—

Citrus (Coastal):

A very good bloom is showing on **Navel** Orange trees in **Hawkesbury River groves.** Harvesting of main crop **Valencias** is proceeding gradually. Buds are swelling well on trees of this variety. A light intermediate crop of **Sevilles** is noticeable throughout these areas. The main crop of **Lemons** has been harvested and portion of the following setting is being picked. There is a good showing of late intermediate Lemons.

A profuse flowering is apparent on **Navels** at **Kurrajong,** and if weather conditions are favorable a good crop is expected to set. Bloom indications of **Valencias, Sevilles, Lemons** and **Mandarins** appear very satisfactory. There is still a fair quantity of common Oranges remaining to be disposed of, whilst harvesting of Valencias is still proceeding.

A heavy flowering of **Navels** is taking place around **Windsor** and now that rain has fallen a good crop is expected to set. Valencias are being marketed freely and orchardists are clearing this fruit earlier than usual, chiefly because prices are satisfactory. Common Oranges are flowering well and the outlook is bright for the 1939-40 crop. **Sevilles** are blossoming freely. **Lemons** are being disposed of readily; the intermediate crop is light but prospects are pleasing for main crop bloom. Only a few **Mandarins** remain, and trees give indications of blooming well.

Most kinds of citrus are blossoming in the **Parramatta-Camden** areas. Harvesting of **Valencias** is proceeding around **Parramatta.** Recent rains were received at an opportune time as all trees were greatly in need of moisture.

Citrus (Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area:

Good to heavy flowering of **Navels** is taking place at **Yenda.** Frost injury to young shoots occurred in orchards on mallee land in this sector. Harvesting of **Valencias** for local and export markets continued at **Leeton,** although reports indicate some reluctance on the part of growers to accept ruling prices. Cultural operations were retarding picking at Yenda. In this locality defoliation of **Lemon** trees is general in frost affected areas. There is a fair Summer crop at Leeton and the main crop bud show is good.

N.S.W. FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

Bananas and Pineapples.

THE Department of Agriculture reports as follows at the end of September:—

Medium consignments of partially matured fruit are expected to go forward from the **Macksville** district during the greater part of October. Recent rains should improve the outlook subsequently.

Pineapples:

Good crops are showing in the **Terranora** and **Banora sections** of the **Tweed Heads district,** but rain is needed.

Good to heavy harvesting is reported from **Ballina,** with the Pines inclined to be large from young (first crop) areas.

A substantial Winter crop is also being obtained at **Lismore** from new plantations, but a good deal of injury has been caused by scorching, while damage by crows is also reported.

Summer crops around **Macksville** should derive benefit from recent rains.

Bananas:

Dry and windy conditions were experienced throughout the greater part of September, but at the close of the month some useful rains fell in many areas.

Moderate supplies of poor quality are likely to go forward from around **Tweed Heads** during October.

Medium consignments are being made from the **Murwillumbah** district. The fruit is most undeveloped, and some losses have occurred through leaf fall.

In the **Brunswick** area fair to medium quantities should go forward during October; some of the fruit is showing corners because of dry conditions.

Quality is not up to the usual standard at **Ballina,** also owing to adverse weather; medium supplies are available.

Much damage has been caused by leaf fall in plantations around **Lismore,** and is chiefly attributable to the dry conditions. The fruit is exposed in consequence and much premature ripening is taking place. A good deal of thin, sun-scorched fruit of poor quality and flavor is being marketed and this will continue until about the end of October.

N.Z. APPLE AND PEAR EXPORTS, 1939.

The total Apple export in New Zealand for the 1939 season was 951,744 cases, of which 602,253 went to the U.K. and 203,973 to the Continent. The four main varieties were Sturmer (303,640 cases), Jonathan (203,187), Delicious (147,793) and Dougherty (52,436).

Pear export totalled 99,517 cases, with 73,215 cases shipped to U.K. and 26,302 to the Continent. Chief varieties were Winter Cole (37,349 cases), Winter Nelis (21,019), P. Barry (12,518), and Beurre Bosc (5,103).

HEAVY ENGLISH APPLE CROP.

In a recent crop prospects report from England, of the principal fruit-growing areas, Cambridge, Essex, Herefordshire, West Gloucester, Wesbech, West Norfolk, Worcestershire, Evesham and Pershore give promise of "full" crops. Kent, Lincoln, East Norfolk and East Suffolk, East and West Sussex good crops; East Cornwall has a fair crop. These are cooking varieties.

Bramley's Seedling show good crops, also Worcester Pearmain, Cox's Orange Pippin fair to good, Czar Plums, also Pershore Egg, are good, Victoria, fair; Monarch range from fair to good, while Purple Pershore are generally good.

We are in receipt of the Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, England, giving a detailed account of the work done and experiments carried out in their various branches of work throughout the year.

A WARNING TO DRIVERS.

Many accidents are caused by drivers who cut corners, and so bring themselves on the wrong side of the road at a point where it is most dangerous because of restricted forward vision. Such an offence is seldom committed because the offender does not know better; more frequently it is due to sheer laziness.

Another example of the same kind is parking with the car facing in the wrong direction. Little trouble is involved in turning the car round or in stopping on the correct side and walking a few yards extra to cross the road on foot. In well lit streets little or no danger is introduced, but drivers can easily become confused on dark roads because of the difficulty of judging whether the car is stationary or moving, and accidents have occurred due to an approaching driver having tried to pass on the left side of a car parked on its wrong side. The danger is much greater when the parked car is left with headlights full on, as sometimes happens.

DANGER OF WORN TYRES.

Tyres which have their tread worn off are a source of great danger. Tests have proved that worn tyres will not grip a wet road, A good tread is essential to bite through the wet surface and grip the road.

It is deplorable that a great many heavy but fast motor trucks should be allowed on the road with the yellow breaker strip showing, indicating that all the thread has gone. The owners of these vehicles claim that as they have twin rear wheels there is no possible harm if a blow-out occurs. But this does not eliminate the danger of skidding nor does it excuse the use of such tyres on the front wheels as well.

THE BLUEBERRY.

Increasing Popularity in U.S.A.

BLUEBERRIES are grown in commercial quantites in U.S.A. and Canada.

A summary of the fresh Blueberry market at New York dated August 4, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, states that market prospects for Canadian Blueberries appear to be very good. Short crops in Massachusetts, Maine, and other supply areas will reduce competition and it is likely that prices will gradually increase over those received for earlier shipments. The first shipments of berries arrived early in August and best quality Nova Scotians brought 20 to 30 cents per quart wholesale, while New Brunswick berries sold from 25 to 27 cents per quart. Under the Canada-U.S.A. Trade Agreement, imports from Canada are dutiable at one cent per pound.

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW CANCELLED.

It has been announced that the Imperial Fruit Show, which was to have taken place, November 13 to 18, has been cancelled.

FRUIT BUYERS

LEMONS, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, BERRIES, CHERRIES.

—o—

BROOKE'S LEMOS LTD.

69-79 WHITEMAN STREET, MELBOURNE SOUTH, S.C.5.

— Telephone, M 3141. —

Make Your Export Produce a Safe Investment by Shipping to and through

SOUTHAMPTON

PEARS and APPLES

A few days saved mean the difference between profit and loss . . . . .

There are many reasons why you should ship your perishable produce—particularly PEARS—through Southampton, England's most modern port.

Here are some of them:—

Substantial local markets with a fruit sales room actually on Southampton Docks Estate. Quicker and frequently cheaper transit to Southern and Midland Towns. The Southern Railway of England runs express freights from Southampton to all these centres, saving days and money.

London is reached by express freight trains in three hours from Southampton—All fruit unloaded in Southampton to-day will be at Covent Garden, Spitalfields, or Borough Market for early morning market to-morrow, with days saved as against fruit discharged by ships calling at Continental and other outports first. The slight additional cost is altogether outweighed by the tremendous advantages of days saved.

Deterioration is avoided by special arrangements for sorting to mark, and quick insulated trains direct to London.

Southampton cold stores available for storage of produce for local consumption or Midland deliveries. Pears can be discharged from ship to cold store in less than 5 minutes.

Before the next exporting season, consider these advantages, and ask for Southampton Discharge for London Markets.

THE QUICKEST WAY TO BRITAIN'S MARKETS

For rates and all general information, write to the Australasian Agents:

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS

Owned and Managed by

SOUTHERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND

Australasian Agents:

H. W. BEVAN & CO. PTY. LTD.

71 YORK STREET, SYDNEY

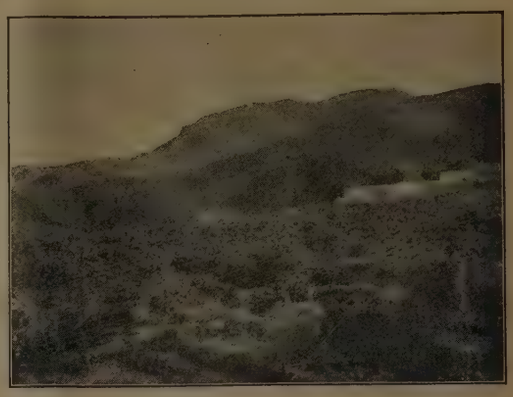
"DUERDIN" HOUSE, 14-16 BOND STREET, MELBOURNE

Features of Table Grape Export in Spain and Competing European Countries

Varieties — Package — Transport

RAPID DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOW METHODS OF MODERN MERCHANDISING.

(By Alfred Neugarten.)



Growing Ohanez Grapes near Almeria, Spain. The soil is in terraces on barren rocks 3,000 feet high.

SPAIN WAS THE FIRST and biggest table Grape producer in the old world. This position was maintained as long as the trade required Grapes able to last during long voyages under ordinary storage conditions.

The Phoenecians, trading on the Spanish shores long before the Roman conquest most probably introduced the Grape culture from the Near East, and the Moors, occupying southern Spain for hundreds of years, have played another important role. The "Belladi" Grapes found nowadays near Damascus, in Syria, are very similar to the "Almeria" or "Ohanez" Grapes. This variety owes its name to the little village of Ohanez, situated 3,000 feet high in the mountains near Almeria, from where originated the first export of its kind. Due to the high prevailing temperature, low humidity and failure of organic materials in the soil, these Grapes proved to possess an ernormous resistance. **Packed with corkdust in oak barrels, these Grapes could travel to all parts of the world.**

Trays of Grapes being loaded on to Spanish railway waggon.

The

Table Grape Culture

in Almeria was a very costly one. **Irrigation** had to be provided on very rough slopes, terraces had to be cut in the rocks, walls of stones erected, earth brought over from lower parts, high trailers to be constructed to guard the fruit against soil-humidity—all that high up in the mountains, 1,500 to 3,000 feet high, on paths good only for goats. The vineyard had to be worked by hand, as only very rarely was there space enough for a horse to be used economically. This naturally resulted in a thorough distribution of the arable land, as with this intensive form of cultivation no extensive holdings were possible. The remainder of this region of Spain consisted of barren mountains, similar to what one may expect on the Moon, and generally with a very poor population.

This industry started about fifty years ago, and reached its peak just after the Great War, only to decline in the following years to about one-tenth of its former greatness. Even the transplanting of part of this industry to the North, to the Murcia region, where Ohanez could be culivated under much less costly conditions, could not stop this decline. The Murcia Ohanez were less resistant and, packed in crates of half a bushel net content, using woodwool instead of corkdust, were sent by rail to Central European countries.

Other varieties of better eating qualities, produced in other parts of Spain and other European countries, could be offered until very late in the season, thanks to the improved transport facilities. Countries of the Southern Hemisphere commenced to send their Grapes to European markets at a time when Almeria Grapes used to be the only ones available, giving thus the "coup de grace" to this trade.

With regard to table Grapes in Spain as well as in the other competing South European States, we have to distinguish between Grapes grown exclusively for this purpose and having no value whatsoever for wine production and Grapes, grown for wine production primarily, but having good eating qualities. This is very important because, up to the end of the last Great War, when the transport facilities were improved considerably, these Grapes were sold only on the home markets. They were appreciated because of their natural advantages of better flavor, higher sugar content and cheapness, and were cultivated on a very extensive scale. They were, however, presumed to be very poor carriers.

The varieties "Chasselas" and "Gros Vert" were exported from France; "Tokay" from Hungary; "Rozaki" from Greece; and "Afus Ali" from Bulgaria. Only early varieties from the Bolzano district were exported from Italy. Half bushel containers were mostly used, France using conical shaped basins without a lid, and the others crates with the bottom end smaller than the top.

The resistance of a table Grape ceased to be the main factor in the trade as soon as these other varieties appeared on the Northern markets. The buyer wished not only to look at a sound bunch of Grapes, he wished to eat it too, and allowed his taste to judge. It became evident that the market for Spanish table Grapes was being reduced from year to year, and only remained in those places which could not be economically provided for by railway deliveries, and during the period when the above countries had to discontinue exporting.

Railway freight rates for perishable articles were very high in Spain. Trucks from the Southern districts took 3-6 days to reach the Northern frontier, suffering very hot climatic conditions on some stretches and a relatively rough handling when changed into French railway trucks on the border. The best consumers of Spanish produce were the Central European countries. This meant a long journey and many borders to pass, with many subsequent difficulties brought about through the use of non-refrigerated trucks.

These were the conditions existing in Spain about 1930-2 with regard to exporting table Grapes. At this time the only exported wine variety was the "Muscatel"—a large oval golden berry with a high sugar content and a very strong Muscat flavor. This was not suitable for all the European markets.

Tracing back, it is found that the vineyards in Extremadura (Western Spain) which formerly exported Grapes through Lisbon (Portugal) and sent wine to France to be mixed with the famous Bordeaux wine, are now producing Cherry (Xeres) wine.

A survey of the producing area gave the assurance of a supply of deep golden Grapes of middle size, with a reduced number of seeds and large root-shreds going deep in the flesh of the berries. The flavor was excellent. The whole area seemed to be the dried ground of a lake bordered by high mountains. Irrigation did not have to be provided. There was a natural drainage system providing for the moisture necessary for the vines. The ground was a deep sand, dry on the surface but moist 10 to 15 inches below. The humidity seemed to come by seepage from the River Guadiana, flowing in the middle of the valley. Part of the Grapes were sold locally, sporadic exports found a ready acceptance but were hampered by heavy losses suffered through wastage due to lack of ventilation in the used package and delay in transport.

This region was once the most fertile colony of the Roman Empire and produced men such as Cortez and Pizzarro, conquerors of Central America, but the actual inhabitants were mostly humble people.

To export these Grapes (called "Chelva") to the distant Central European markets and avoid the risks adhering to such a trade, its technical structure had to be changed completely.

I found a suitable package in the form of an open tray, developed in the Tomato export in the Netherlands. This permitted the packing of only one to two layers of Grapes per package, with no lids to be nailed and a current of air circulating between each two trays. The uppermost package was covered by a paper the air-holes of which permitted a sight of the fruit and ventilation. This package allowed the buyer to see without difficulty the quality of fruit it contained. Made of perfectly clean light wood, with a printed inscription of the brand and exporter

Snipping packs of Ohanez (Almeria) Grapes prior to barrelling.

Wanted to Sell, Buy or Exchange

Advertising Rates: Casual Advertisements 2d. per word; regular advertisements 1½d. per word.

This column will help you to dispose of unwanted machinery, etc., or obtain offers from other readers.

BOOKS.

"QUINN'S PRUNING."—A useful handbook on fruit tree and grape vine pruning. 280 pages, well illustrated. 5/3 post free. Secure a copy now from Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne, Victoria; or Box 2636 EE, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W

Increase Income with Berries

NUT-ARBERRY

Large, Sweet, Fine Flavor, Long, Heavy Bearing **Thornless Boysenberry. Thornless Loganberry.** Plants safely shipped, Post Paid for either Spring or Fall Planting. Write Airmail for Free Berry-Growing Guide.

Benedict Rancho, Box 229 El Monte, Calif., U.S.A.

and a colorfully designed paper label on its top side, and then packed with golden, good eating Grapes, this package was considered to be ideal, and after experiment this proved to be correct.

Further it was necessary to get the commercial agents of the different railway companies together and convince them of the utility of this new export trade. I finally did so, and obtained improved transport schedules and reduced fares on basis of minimum quantities assured for each expedition and season.

I have to mention here that not only packing material, but even carpenters had to be brought over from distant parts. We could not risk going to the vineyards with a tent and transporting the packed Grapes by means of donkeys or mules with pack saddles to the station. We had to have our own packing sheds near the station with all the operators sitting down and under constant supervision. We arranged with our picking staff to pick only in the cool hours of the morning, stopping completely after 10 a.m. The sunburned and dried Grapes and the damaged ones were cut out and used for wine production in an adjacent bodega. Some specially selected bunches were labelled and put into cellophane bags.

The first batch of trucks went away on schedule—but did not arrive in time at specified junctions. I had to follow by car for hundreds of miles on roads similar to those existing in some parts of Australia to organise affairs at the junctions, and later on, more efficient forwarding methods. The first season showed clearly that the way was the right one. Others followed with improved transport conditions, and with even a Grape express of 10 trucks running to the frontier in less time than the ordinary passenger train. The French railway companies did their share, reducing their rates and improving their schedules in such a way that the whole time taken to reach the consumption markets was cut down from 10-12 days to 5-6.

The traffic responded to the effort. As is only normal under such circumstances, other firms stepped in to take their share of the business. The development of this specified trade was so astonishingly quick that it proves once again that good fruit of good eating quality, appetising to look at, presented in a handsome package and purchasable at a relatively low cost, can conquer a market in a very short space of time. Only 150 tons of this Grape variety were exported in 1931. This rose to 750 tons in 1932 (the beginning of the new scheme) passing 6,000 tons in 1934 and declining somewhat in 1935, due to trade and money transfer restriction in Central Europe.

This phenomenal rise was due only to the application of a good packing principle combined with an efficient traffic organisation and an active hand co-ordinating the different factors.

This same packing principle was applied late in the season to Ohanez Grapes from Almeria, transporting them successfully by rail and ferry boat to English markets.

Bulgaria adopted this same package for its Grape export which, due also to improved railway schedules, rose from about 3,000 tons in 1932 to about 50,000 tons in 1938 (80 per cent. of which were absorbed by the German market).

FRUIT IN COOL STORE.

The Government Statist has reported that at September 30 there were 295,000 cases of Apples in cool store in Victoria, and 21,000 cases of Pears. The figures at August 31 were: Apples 421,000 cases, and Pears 42,000 cases.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT COOL STORES.

Growers Request Rebuilding of Stores at Victoria Docks.

A deputation representing the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, the Victorian Exporters' Handling Committee, the Orchardists and Fruit Cool Stores' Association and other organisations met the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hogan at his office on October 18.

There Were Present: Messrs. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A., Mrs. Weber, M.L.A., Lieut.-Col. Knox, M.L.A., Hon. W. H. Everard, M.L.A., J. H. Lienhop, M.L.C., R. Kilpatrick, M.L.C., S. P. Cornish, W. H. Carne, F. Petty, G. H. Sprague, K. Weeding, W. A. Stewart, H M. McLean, Fairless, L. V. Mills, and R. E. Boardman.

In introducing the deputation, Mr. MacDonald apologised for the unavoidable absence of the following Members of Parliament who had expressed their complete agreement with the view of the deputation in regard to the necessity for the rebuilding of the Victorian Dock Cool Stores:—Hon. J. Cain, M.L.A., A. J. Kirton, M.L.A., W. Dunstone, M.L.A., N. A. Martin, M.L.A.

The case of the rebuilding of the Victoria Dock Cool Stores was ably put by the several speakers It was pointed out that the need existed for a cool store at the Victoria Dock where fruit could be stored awaiting shipment. Its utility had been proved in the last war and now in another national emergency the need was equally great. During the last war there had been a great demand for cool storage space, and even country fruit cool stores had been used for storing meat, etc. It was possible the Federal Government would again commandeer fruit cool stores. The sum of £90,000 was in hand as insurance on the burnt portion of the Government cool store, and its rebuilding was justified as a stand-by when a real emergency arose.

In reply, Mr. Hogan stated that the store had not been sufficiently utilised by producers in the past, and he would want an assurance that in the event of rebuilding of the stores, producers would store their goods there. He also stated that he would make a favorable recommendation to Cabinet for the rebuilding of the stores.

:: :: ::

The Secretary of the Associated Fruit Cool Stores of Victoria, Mr. E. W. Vagg, has since stated that the rebuilding of the Government Cool Stores was opposed by his Association. Following the fire at the Government Cool Stores in January, 1937, undertakings were given by private cool stores that they would provide certain additional space. Large additional space had been constructed, and there was to-day in the metropolitan area more cold storage space than before the loss of the Government stores. Further extensions were being made.

:: :: ::

At the meeting of the Executive of the V.F.M.A. on October 27 it was reported that strong pressure was being brought to bear on the Victorian Government to prevent the rebuilding of the Victoria Dock Cool Stores on the grounds that there was ample cool storage space available for fruit in the State.

On examining the statistics submitted the V.F.M.A. observes that stores at Bendigo, Ballarat, and other places had been included. It was decided to press the Government to go ahead with the rebuilding of the Government Stores at Victoria Dock.

UNITED STATES CROP PROSPECTS.

The 1939 commercial Apple crop in the United States (that part of the total crop to be sold for fresh consumption) was indicated on August 1 to be 102,630,000 bushels, compared with 82,395,000 bushels in 1938 and the ten-year (1928-1937) average of 96,469,000 bushels. For the 38 States having commercial Apple production, August 1 conditions indicate a crop nearly 25 per cent. larger than last year and 6 per cent. larger than the ten-year average. Larger than average supplies are indicated in all geographic regions except the South Central and Western States.

The Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States usually produce two-fifths of the total commercial crop, but it appears that this group of States will produce only one-third of the 1939 commercial crop.

August 1 conditions indicate a total Potato production of 356,834,000 bushels for the United States, of 4 per cent. smaller than the 1938 production of 371,617,000 bushels and 4 per cent. below the ten-year (1928-1937) average of 372,258,000 bushels. In Maine, 1939 production is estimated at 49,300,000 bushels as compared with 39,600,000 bushels in 1938 and the ten-year (1928-1937) average of 44,968,000 bushels. Despite the large increase in Maine, indicated production in the eight major late surplus States is only 857,000 bushels larger than 1938 and for the 30 late States combined there is an indicated reduction of 2,399,000 bushels or 1 per cent. as compared with last year.

The acreage of Potatoes entered for certification this year in the north-eastern States and Provinces is reported by inspection officials to be 70,111 acres, compared with 68,126 acres entered in 1938, and 57,821 acres entered in 1937. The acreage of Katahdins entered totals 10,242 acres this year, which is a very large increase over the 3,860 acres entered last year. The other principal varieties show the following changes from their acreages entered for certification in 1938; Cobblers increased 6 per cent., while Green Mountains decreased 11 per cent., Chippewa decreased 27 per cent., and Spaulding Rose show a 50 per cent. reduction.

Roosts for fowls should certainly not be too high, because of high roosts many fowls have been crippled for life by jumping down on to the floor.

NEW MOTOR HORNS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has been negotiating with the Ministry of Transport for a considerable period for a uniform loudness of motor horns. It is now announced that, after October 1, new motor horns in the United Kingdom are to conform to specified limits of loudness. This result has been achieved by means of a voluntary undertaking which the Society has given to the Ministry.

It is generally known that the use of motor horns in the built-up areas of London and other parts of Britain is forbidden during the night and early morning hours.

The problem of noise from motor horns has been the subject of public controversy and political discussion in Australia for years past. The use of the horn as a warning signal is still obligatory in Victoria, and every motor vehicle must be equipped with such a warning device. At the same time, unnecessary use of the horn is discouraged, and in certain circumstances—when passing places where Divine worship is in progress, for instance—it is prohibited by law. In Tasmania the sounding of motor horns on public highways, except in cases of emergency, is an offence against the traffic law.

SHEPPARTON COOL STORES EXPANSION.

It has been announced that a further £15,000, making a total of £40,000, is to be spent by the Shepparton Preserving Co. on extensions. The £25,000 warehouse and case factory is under construction, and a start on the £15,000 cool stores will be made very soon.

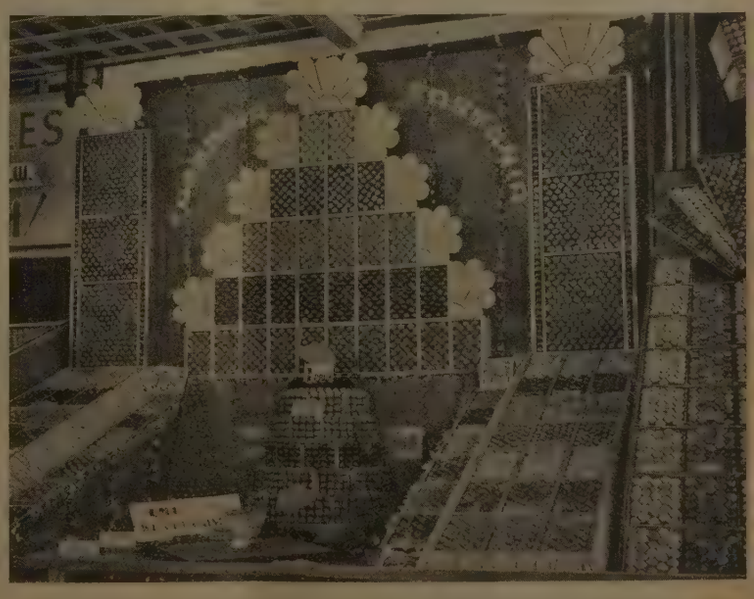
Because of the war, directors have reviewed the building programme, as export space for fresh fruits might not be sufficient.

APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORAGE.

Quantities Held in Victoria.

The following statement showing the quantities of Apples and Pears reported to be held in cool stores in Victoria on June 30. July 31, August 31 and September 30, 1939, has been released by the Government Statist.

	June 30.	July 31.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 30.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Apples	678,000	576,000	421,000	295,000
Pears	93,000	66,000	42,000	21,000



A winning fruit exhibit (from Tasmania) at the Brisbane National Show.
(Queensland "Agricultural Journal," photo.)

PASSIONFRUIT

Cultural Hints and Pest Control

A READER in New Zealand writes requesting information, i.e., Passionfruit culture and the control of diseases, and stating that in the N. Auckland district, growers are experiencing difficulties with greasy spot, also brown spot and die-back. The experiences of Australian growers would be welcomed.

:: :: ::

In a bulletin recently issued by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, the following is stated:

For the successful culture of the Passion vine it is essential that a well-drained position be selected, suitably protected from strong winds and harsh frosts, a warm humid atmosphere being the most suitable.

A fairly rich, red friable soil seems to be the best, but it would appear that climatic conditions have the greatest effect.

Planting.

It is now generally recognised that the most suitable distance to plant apart is 12 ft. by 18 ft.—i.e., 12 ft. between the rows and 18 ft. between the vines in the rows. This allows ample room for cultivation and natural expansion of the bush.

When

pruning

the young vine so that the required number of leaders may be obtained, the stronger branches should be cut back or suppressed, so as to flush the sap to the "crown" buds, with which the plant is usually abundantly supplied. The perfect framework of the vine is fanshaped.

Manuring.

An application of well-rotted stable manure in Winter or Spring is very beneficial, or leguminous crops such as peas, beans, oats, etc., may be sown, or a plant such as subterranean clover, which will re-seed itself, may be sown. Artificial fertilizers may also be used. As in the case of most crops, the elements of plant food most usually necessary to add are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and on the whole the use of a mixed fertilizer such as the type known commercially as 2:2:1 mixture, consisting of sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, and potash, has proved generally satisfactory in horticulture, and may be used by Passion growers with confidence. A dressing of 5 to 6 cwt. per acre applied immediately before the Spring ploughing and promptly turned under would represent a liberal application to mature vines.

When growth is very restricted and general color of the leaves poor, a nitrogenous fertilizer such as sulphate of ammonia should be tried in place of the complete fertilizer at the same rate of application.

Lime will keep the soil free from any tendency to increasing acidity or sourness—a condition most unfavorable to the Passionfruit plant.

Pest Control.

Among the diseases of the Passionfruit is Brown Spot. This is caused by the fungus Gloeosporium fructigenum, which appears on the leaves in the shape of small circular brown spots surrounded by a dark green border. Small white or greyish spots usually develop in the centre of the dead tissue, which in advanced stages may be considerably cracked. Elongated discolored spots found on the stem may develop into cankers, and in some cases the laterals are completely girdled. Affected shoots ultimately wither and die back. The fruits first develop small sunken brown spots with concentric markings, and subsequently assumes a texture like parchment, shrivels and drops off.

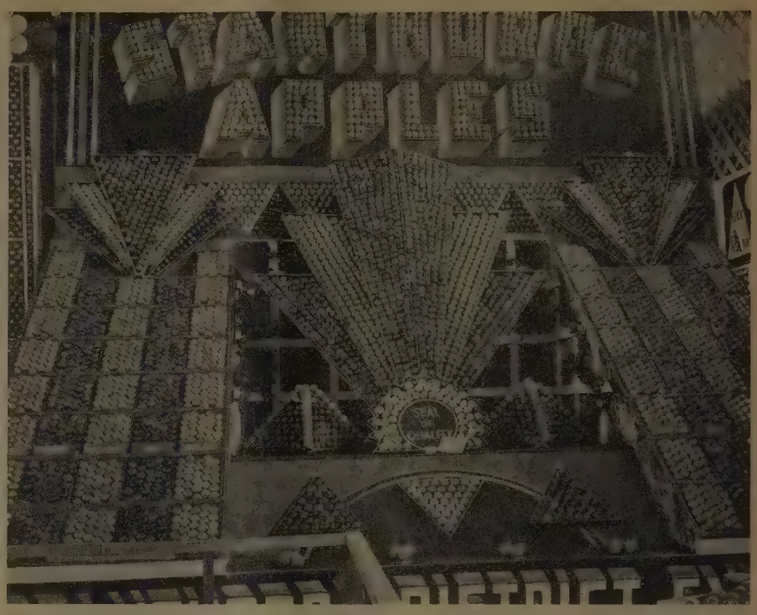
Infection may occur at any time during the growing period, heavy falls of rain during the Spring and Summer favoring infection.

Remove all infected material. Apply Bordeaux mixture, 6:4:50 about the middle of November, when the young shoots of the pruned vines are several inches long. The spraying should be followed with Bordeaux mixture 6:4:80 immediately the disease is noticed.

Passion vines attacked by Botrytis and Sclerotinia diseases produce rather similar symptoms, resulting in the wilting and death of the plant above the point of attack. Both fungi gain entrance through wounds, and both diseases can be checked by taking care not to injure the vine during cultural operations and cutting away and burning the diseased portions.

Root-rot due to Armillaria mellea causes the whole plant to eventually die back. Affected vines should be completely removed and burnt. Armillaria will disappear from cleared land after a period devoted to some farm crop, the principal source of infection appearing to be the presence in the soil of stumps of native trees.

Woodiness is commonest in Winter, and may be confined to individual plants or be prevalent throughout a plantation. Plant only seedlings of good vigor and color, and remove affected plants promptly. Take care that it is not transferred through pruning.



Fruit from Queensland Granite Belt—Stanthorpe Apples at the Brisbane National Show.
(Illus., Queensland "Agricultural Journal.")

LITTLE LEAF OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

By O. S. H. Reinecke, (South Africa).

LITTLE LEAF is a disease which has appeared on deciduous fruit trees in various parts of the world. The usual symptoms are the formation of small, stiff, nearly sessile, leaves in the first flush of growth in Spring combined with a notable lack of vigor in the upper parts of the tree. The application of zinc in one form or another has usually effected a cure.

Deciduous fruit trees respond best to zinc sulphate without lime applied in concentrated form as a spray in Winter.

Grapes are best treated by swabbing the pruning wounds with zinc sulphate, at any rate in short-pruned vines.

The driving in of four pieces of galvanised iron for each inch of trunk circumference has proved effective on vines large enough to have somewhat rigid stems.

In California it has been found that weak Muscat vines not obviously suffering from little leaf make striking growth and yield response when the pruning cuts are swabbed with zinc directly after the operation.

The PRINCIPAL Fruit Merchants and Exporters of SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SILBERT, SHARP & BISHOP LTD.
FRUIT MERCHANTS — EXPORTERS — COMMISSION SALESMEN
BANANA IMPORTERS AND RIPENERS
283 Rundle Street — Fruit Exchange — Adelaide
also at Port Pirie and Port Adelaide
Distributors
All Gardeners' Requirements.
Implements, Manures, Sprays.
Seedsmen & Potato Merchants.
Cables & Telegrams: SILBTSHARP, Adelaide.
TELEPHONES: 5754-55.

When Consigning to ADELAIDE MARKET, try—
Earle S. Caldicott
FRESH FRUIT SPECIALIST
Interstate Representative, Exporter & Commission Agent
Communicate: Box 970 H, G.P.O., Adelaide.
Phone: C 2882. After Hours, L 5395.
Telegrams: "Caldicotts," Adelaide. Reg.

S. E. Norsworthy & Co.
Gumeracha
FRUIT EXPORTERS AND MERCHANTS
Specialising in Apple and Pear Export.
Proprietors HOME SERVICE STORES, Branch 41.
Phone: Gumeracha 2.

Growers! Consign your Fruit To
H. C. Austin
Wholesale Fruit and Produce Merchant, General Exporter, Commission Agent, Shipping Providor.
Specialty Overseas Export All Countries.
New Market, Union St., Adelaide
Phone C 746. G.P.O. Box 722. Telegrams: Austin Fruit.

Enquiries Are Invited by Advertisers on This Page for Fruit for Export or Sale on The Adelaide Market.

N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries

Annual Dinner and Presentation to Mr. L. J. Jenkins

Mr. L. J. Jenkins.

MORE THAN 120 persons sat down at the annual dinner of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries, held in association with the Fruit Merchants' Sectional Committee of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, at the C.T.A. Rooms, Sydney, on October 14. The newly-elected President, Mr. W. Musgrove, occupied the chair.

Among the guests were Major A. Reid, Minister for Agriculture, the Lord Mayor (Sir Norman Nock), Messrs. A. A. Watson (Director of Marketing), T. J. Hartigan (Railways Commissioner), General J. Heane (President Fruit Growers' Federation), Col. E. Herrod (Secretary Fruit Growers' Federation), A. S. Deane (President Rotary Club), W. Taylor (N.Z. Trade Commissioner), and J. J. Cahill, M.L.A., Sir Frederick Stewart forwarded an apology.

After the loyal toast had been honored, the retiring President, Mr. L. J. Jenkins, proposed "Our Parliaments," and stated that despite troublous times "we were happy in enjoying a freedom afforded us by Parliament." Unlike another country, they had not the will of one man forced upon them in Australia—a man whose deceit and tyranny had thrown the whole world into a state of tragic danger. However good they might be, he added, democratic governments must be mindful lest, through injudicious taxation they seriously impaired the prosperity of the nation. No one minded, but indeed supported, taxation to provide for the defence of the country, but those in charge would need to heed the warnings of leading citizens. It was the duty of the leaders of the country to endeavor to reduce taxation to a practical minimum. Industry and commerce were vital to prosperity, but could be adversely affected by burdensome taxation. He would urge the exploitation of all avenues towards the removal of what had come to be known as the "21 years' ban" in engaging labor. Possibly a more even graduation of wages between the ages of 16 and 21 would assist to relieve the position. He would assure the Government of the Chamber's fullest co-operation at all times.

Merchant's Support Solicited.

Major Reid, in responding, requested the support of the merchants in any legislation affecting the Chamber. It was always advisable to have full and frank discussions. He knew it was considered that taxation should be left to the Federal Government in order that it could provide for defence, but it had to be remembered that the State had to carry out certain functions. Any disinclination on the part of the State to increase taxes would result in the curtailment of certain works, resulting in unemployment. Taxation would have to be reviewed soon. During the past seven years the present Government had reduced taxation by £43,000,000. Its policy was one of tax reductions.

Respecting the move for the abolition of State Parliaments his personal view was that it would be unwise to put all the eggs in one basket. Cost was mentioned as a factor, but the same departments would have to be maintained and liaison officers appointed. There was room in Australia for a bigger system of local Government control.

Mr. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A., also responded on behalf of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. W. McKell.

Markets' Hours.

Proposing "The Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries," the Lord Mayor said he understood the question of the opening hour at the markets had been satisfactorily adjusted. (Laughter.) Anyhow, he hoped there would eventuate an amicable arrangement between the Council and its tenants. Reviewing the history of the markets, Sir Norman Nock said that in 1842 a committee was appointed to study conditions at the markets, and found them to be in a "deplorable condition." (Laughter.) Between £4,000,000 and £6,000,000 worth of goods passed through the municipal markets annually.

Gen. Heane thought the Chamber was wise in carrying on with its annual dinner. After the last war, Parliament, in its wisdom, thought it would like to put returned soldiers on the land, irrespective of whether they knew anything about the land or not. He trusted this policy would not be repeated. If it had not been for their bad work the fruit industry would not be in the position that existed to-day.

Considerable improvements had been effected at the markets, stated Mr. A. A. Watson. He was not going to say at what hour the markets should be opened. He thought the failure of some vegetable growers was due to inferior seed and lack of suitable manures. The selling price had no relation to the cost of production, being dictated solely by supply and demand.

Co-operation Urged.

In his response on behalf of the Chamber, Mr. C. C. Greentree declared that in 1900 the opening hour at the city markets was 2 a.m. Motor transport was a factor when considering opening hours at the markets. The canning industry had removed some difficulties, and there was now little danger of waste from a glut of, say, peas. He would suggest closer co-operation between Government Departments, growers' organisations, and the selling agents. Many conditions imposed by the Farm Produce Agents' Act were not in the interests of the industry, and he hoped that it might be possible for the growers, the Government and the agents to confer.

Mr. A. C. Ward proposed the "Retiring President." He said that in the early days of the organisation it had lacked the ability to change opinion in its favor. In Mr. Jenkins it had found a man who had had the vision and courage to foresee the need of effective organisation.

Major Reid then presented to Mr. Jenkins a wristlet watch, a mantel radio, and a set of books for himself, and an electric mixer for his wife.

In responding, Mr. Jenkins voiced his appreciation of the motives prompting the gifts, and mentioned that some of the enthusiastic members of the Chamber felt that the goal had been achieved, whereas the work had only just commenced. One noticed that members of the Chamber were keen in serving their producer clients. Sincerity of purpose was the need of the times.

Mr. C. R. Walker, deputy President of the Chamber proposed "Our Guests," and responses were made by Messrs. T. J. Hartigan, A. S. Deane, W. Taylor, and A. J. Soutar.

Credit must go to Mr. P. S. McDermott, Secretary of the Chamber, for the capable manner in which he organised the dinner.

The scared passenger said: Please driver, don't go round the corners so fast. It frightens me.

The taxi driver replied: Do what I do, Mum. Just shut your eyes.

Licensed under Farm Produce Agents Act.

F. CHILTON

Fruit Commission Agent

ESTABLISHED 189-

SHIPPING NO. 56.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES — PROMPT RETURNS — RELIABLE ADVICE.

Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables: "CHILTONS."

References:—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney and Growers throughout Australia.

CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY.

N. & A. Fruit and Produce Pty. Ltd.

Licensed Farm Produce Agents. (No. 2253)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 STEEL STREET, NEWCASTLE.

References: Bank of New South Wales. Shipping Numbers on Application.

N&A

BRANCH: 6 CITY MARKETS, SYDNEY.
Telegraphic Address: "NANDA."
PHONES:
Newcastle, 1365. Sydney, MA 8428.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS — IN RETURN, WE OFFER GOOD AND PROMPT SERVICE.

Shipping No. 281

H. P. WOODWARD

Licensed Farm Produce Agent

ALL SALES CONDUCTED UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION

City Fruit Markets, Quay St., Sydney

Phone: MA 2612. Private: XB 2875.

Selected Agent for:—
Tasmanian Fruit Board.
Tamar Coy., Tatana, Launceston.
Goulburn Valley Fruit Growers' Association.
Westralian Tomato Growers' Association.
Southern Queensland Tomato Growers' Association.
North Coast Tomato Growers' Association.

References:
Bank of New South Wales, Haymarket, Sydney.

GROWERS!—Consign your Fruit to—

JAMES SLATER PTY. LTD.

21 CITY MARKETS, SYDNEY.

Postal Address: Box 36, Haymarket P.O., Sydney. Established 1882.

SHIPPING NO. 19. 88 VIC. & TAS.

Stencils, Advice Notes, etc., on Application.

SERVICE WITH SECURITY

HOPKINS & LIPSCOMBE

Proprietor: STANLEY H. FOGSON.
LICENSED FARM PRODUCE AGENT
MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.
SHIPPING NOS.— 58 Vic. and Tas., 68 Q'land.
Telegraphic Address: "Hoplip," Sydney.
Bankers: Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, SYDNEY.

FRUITGROWERS!

For Satisfactory Results, Send Your Fruit to

F. H. G. ROGERS

Fruit Selling Expert,
MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.
Shipping No. 83. Established 1900.

Telephone MA 2046. Established 1900.

W. MUSGROVE & SON

Licensed Farm Produce Agents.
6 City Fruit Markets, Sydney.
Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.

Forwarding Numbers:
Tasmania, Victoria, S. Australia, No. 52.
Queensland, Northern Rivers, No. 18.

SALT PROBLEMS IN MURRAY VALLEY SOILS.

Valuable Report by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

AN ACCOUNT of an investigation into the problem of salt accumulation on a Mallee soil has just been published by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research as its Bulletin 128.

In the Murray irrigation areas this development of high soil salinity has been a very serious problem, particularly in the Mallee. In the last 50 years in Mildura, since the introduction of irrigation, the affected areas increased steadily till a comprehensive drainage scheme was instituted in 1936-37.

The investigation under discussion was begun at the Merbein Research Station after it was taken over by the Council in 1927. An area of about 30 acres, still carrying the native vegetation, was cleared, planted to vines, irrigated, and used solely for investigating the development of salt and the application of methods of reclamation. As a result, it has been concluded that the general prospects for preventing the accumulation of salt on Mallee lands, and their later reclamation when affected, are very favourable on soils similar to those described in this investigation; and such soils are widely scattered throughout the Murray Valley.

Systematic soil and salinity surveys will readily define potentially salty areas, and thus can be useful in deciding the desirability or otherwise of opening up new country.

On settled areas, correct drainage is the most important factor in reclamation. The design of the holding, the growth of cover crops, and methods of irrigation, all play their part in the prevention of soil salinity and must be carefully planned.

A rise in the level of the free water table brings the salt up to the surface and must be avoided. On permeable soils of the types and the gradients encountered, **the only completely efficient method of irrigation was by means of the spray irrigation system.** Tile drainage, by removing excess free water from the headlands, was found to be effective in preventing the development of salt.

VICTORIA.

Apple and Pear Growers' Association

At a representative meeting of delegates of Victorian Fruitgrowers' Associations, it was decided to form one combined association of Apple and Pear growers for the State, with committees to deal with export, local marketing, industrial matters and publicity. A committee has been appointed consisting of three delegates each from the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association and the Orchardists and Fruit Cool Stores' Association to draft the needed constitution.

Considerable attention is being given to tile drains in many districts. Cover crops have not always succeeded in coping with the excess water, unless they made good growth in the Autumn before the soil became waterlogged. Since the nitrate nitrogen content of the soil has fallen to a very low level, this promises to limit both crop production and growth in the Spring unless conditions improve.

The W.A. Apple Sales Board states that the local market is becoming more selective. High quality fruit is now demanded. Some of the fruit, once marketed (the report states) would make excellent pork and mutton.

Cable Address: DAVIS, MELBOURNE. Code: "ABC," 4th and 5th Editions. Box, G.P.O. 148B.

J. DAVIS PTY. LTD., *Fruit Merchants*

8 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET

Consignments solicited. One Trial Invited. Best Prices obtained. Prompt Advice and Payment.
Telephone, F 3232. Bankers: The National Bank of Australasia, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Telegraphic Address: "Listeria," Melbourne. Telephone: F 6341. Private: Win. 4535.

Codes: Bentley's A.B.C 5th Edition. **IMPORTANT TO GROWERS** Box 555D, Melbourne.

Australia looks to you to produce and sell good fruit, but to **PRODUCE GOOD FRUIT** and have it badly sold is a reflection on your business ability. To sell well is as important as to produce well. The greatest combination that can exist beneficially is that between a painstaking fruitgrower and a painstaking salesman.

If you have good fruit to market, you will find in the firm of **GEORGE LISTER PTY. LTD.** the service you require. Established over 50 Years.

GEO. LISTER PTY. LTD. 12 Wholesale Fruit Market, Franklin Street, Melbourne.
(Managing Director: J. R. VAIL) Bankers: The Commercial Banking Coy. of Sydney Ltd. (Melbourne Branch).

Silbert, Sharp & Davies
Pty. Ltd.
FRUIT MERCHANTS
17 Wholesale Fruit Market
'Phone: F 2287.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Assured Highest Market Rates.
P. A. PATRIKEOS
36 Wholesale Fruit Market
Melbourne
Telephone: F2227.

A. MILLIS & SONS
34 Wholesale Fruit Market
EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS
Specialty—Prompt Returns. Cheques every Wednesday. Phone: F 1862

J. W. ROSS
13 Wholesale Fruit Market
WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANT
Prompt Returns and Sales Notes Daily
Tel., F 2426.

G. WOOLF
29-30 Wholesale Fruit Market
WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT
Telephone: F 5550.

BELL, BANSON Pty. Ltd.
Wholesale Fruit Merchants,
20 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melb.
CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SOLICITED.
Tel.: F1023; Private: JW2528.
Bankers: E.S. & A. Bank, Market Branch.

T. Stott & Sons Pty. Ltd. FRUIT MERCHANTS ESTABLISHED 1882.
26, 36 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne, And at VICTORIA MARKETS.
COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE ORDER TRADE SUPPLIED.
SHIPPING No. 41. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
PHONE: F 4370. Bankers: Bank of Australasia, Melbourne.

Regular Supplies of Quality Fruit well Packed and Graded will realize the Best Prices.

H. LOUEY PANG & CO. PTY. LTD.
FRUIT AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS
No. 4 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE
G.P.O. Box No. 795F, Melbourne.
References—E.S. & A. Bank, 225 Swanston St., Melbourne.
Telegraphic Address: "PANGANCO." GOOD PRICES ASSURED
Cheques Sent Promptly. F 6532.

Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd.
WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS
18 Wholesale Fruit Market
Growers can be assured of receiving the very best service and prompt returns.
Cable Address "TIYOUNG"
A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition.
Box 28a, G.P.O., Melbourne.
TELEPHONE, **F 4321**
Bankers:
E.S. & A. Bank Ltd., Melbourne—225 Swanston Street.
Stencil or Labels on application.

Telephones: F 4394 (After hours) F 5575 SHIPPING NO. **91** Telegrams and Cables: "PAXINOS," Melbourne.

D. S. LUCAS & CO.
Accredited Selling Agent S.A. Tomato, Celery, and West Australia Tomato Association. Fruit and Banana Merchant, Importer and Exporter, and General Commission Agent.
PROMPT RETURNS. £1,000 FIDELITY BOND.
9 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, Box 4076, G.P.O., Melbourne.

H. & S. FRANKEL
(Established 35 Years)
No. 44 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.
Growers in all States are invited to send consignments. Highest market rates and prompt settlements.
Telephones—
Store: F 4874.
Private F 1555 & FW 8711.
Bankers—
Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
"Growers' Interests further protected by our Fidelity Bonds."

A. E. PITT
Established 1893.
Member of Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Vic.
14 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.
Consignments Solicited from all States.
Growers Will Receive Top Market Value and Prompt Returns.
Fidelity Bond Guarantee for £1,000
Pea and Bean Stands,
11 and 12 Victoria Market.
Reference—E.S. & A. Bank, Elizabeth St. Branch, Melbourne.
Phone: F 5035.

Producers' Co-operative Distributing Society Ltd.

Are now paying a Bonus of 15% on all Commissions charged to regular clients of the Fruit & Vegetable Section for year ending Sept., 1938

Send Your Consignments TO US

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

Market Notes and Prices

SYDNEY MARKET REPORT.

Survey From September 25 to October 25, 1939.

THE FOLLOWING market report is to hand from the Market Representative of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of New South Wales, Mr. L. T. Pearce:—

Marketing has been accompanied by unusually worrying conditions recently, the scarcity of fruit and the uncertain future of the Apple and Pear position providing all in the industry with much food for thought. The question of credit to retail buyers has been an important one, and many opinions have been expressed that the "seller's market" has enabled the squeezing of the last sixpence from the wholesale buyer. This has resulted in the retailer working upon a much smaller margin than usual, and, in fact, some retailers have been forced out of business as a result of the limited profits possible

Consistent with the experience of recent months, less fruit has been seen in the markets than has been the case for many years, this resulting in a reduction of labor costs where agents found that they could dispense with the services of certain men. The building up of a good sales organisation, however, is a difficult matter, and in most instances valuable men have been retained in expectation of the quantity of fruit increasing.

Much speculation is rife regarding the handling of the 1940 Apple and Pear crop as a result of war conditions compelling Government action in the disposal of the crop. Much has already been written on the almost certain absence of vessels for the conveyance of Apples and Pears overseas and at the time of writing the plans of the Government and of the Australian Apple and Pear Board regarding the increased consumption that must be stimulated in Australia have not been published.

The Summer fruit season has just commenced, **Cherries** having appeared from the **Camden district**, while those from the **Young district** are not likely to be available until the beginning of November, this being much later than usual.

Reports indicate that early **stone fruits** are likely to be fairly plentiful, and the arrival of this fruit will be welcomed by both members of the industry and the consuming public. **Pineapples** have been in unusually heavy supply, and difficulty has been experienced on occasions in clearing stocks. **Bananas** also have been more plentiful and an unusually large quantity of small sized fruit has been coming forward.

The demand for **Oranges** in **New Zealand** has practically denuded the Sydney market of M.I.A. **Valencias**, export to New Zealand for the season being 94,473 cases of Oranges of all sizes.

Apples.

High values have made small to medium sizes most popular, with the result that the large New South Wales **Granny Smith** has not shown any improvement for many weeks past. The quality of New South Wales Granny Smith, in addition, has mostly not been of the best, so that sales to 15/- are not considerable. This type of Apple from Western Australia has had a bright green appearance and has sold very satisfactorily.

Tasmanian arrivals have recently lessened, varying each week from 26,000 to 22,000, the latter quantity resulting in slightly firmer values. **Democrat** and **Sturmer Pippin** have comprised the chief arrivals, with **Crofton** popular and green **French Crab** in request. **Yates** from various States have experienced good sale owing to their color and firm condition.

Prices (Extra Fancy, Fancy and Good): Crofton (Tas.), 9/- to 13/- per bush.; Dougherty (W.A.), 11/- to 14/- per bush; Del. (Tas. 9/- to 15/-), (N.S.W.), 9/- to 20/- per bush.; Demo. (Tas. and N.S.W.), 8/- to 12/- per bush.; French Crab (Tas.), 5/- to 8/-, green to 11/- per bush.; Grannies (W.A. 11/- to 14/-), (Tas), 9/- to 13/-, (N.S.W.), 9/- to 13/-, few to 15/- per bush.; Sturmer (Tas.), 7/- to 11/- per bush.; Yates (Vic. and W.A. 10/- to 14/-), (N.S.W.), 8/- to 14/- per bush.; "D" Grade lower.

Pears.

This fruit has been very scarce, **Josephine** from Victoria being the chief type available, with only oddments of **Winter Nelis** and **Packham's Triumph** from this State.

Prices: Josephine (V.), 12/- to 18/- per bush.; "D" Grade lower.

Bananas.

Sales of Bananas have mostly been at around 10/- to 18/-, with a slight easing recently owing to the preponderance of very small sizes.

Prices: Regulation graded, first quality fruit, 8/- to 17/-, few higher per tropical case.

Cherries.

These appeared from the **Camden district** on October 20, the first arrivals selling at from 15/- to 20/-. Supplies have only increased a little, and values are now at 8/- to 11/-. Frosts in the **Young district**, followed by rather cold weather have reduced the crop of the early types and also made the season later than usual. Prospects in the **Orange district** are good. It is hoped that the recent rains will result in a drier period during the harvesting operations.

Prices: Camden Districts, 8/- to 11/- per quarter bushel case.

Citrus Fruit.

Grapefruit: Fruit of indifferent quality has been realising high prices owing to the scarcity of Grapefruit, and the absence of Interstate arrivals implies that the quantity in Victoria is not excessive. Both **Wheeney** and **Marsh Seedless** have appeared from coastal areas and a few Marsh from the M.I.A. Much of this fruit has been over matured, and the majority too large in size. The scarcity of Grapefruit has induced importers to introduce the Californian product earlier than usual, and this is expected to be available before the end of October.

Prices: (N.S.W.), local 8/- to 10/-, few 14/-; inland to 18/- per bushel.

Lemons: The Winter crop is finished, arrivals now comprising a heavier Spring crop than usual. Much of this latter is only partly colored, and some is being forwarded in a green state, and the majority is very thick in the skin. This crop appears likely to last for some weeks.

Prices: (N.S.W.), local colored, 9/- to 12/-, partly colored 6/- to 9/- per bush.; plain grade 5/- to 8/- per bush.; inland, 8/- to 14/- per bush.

Oranges.

Navels: A few Navels have come forward from the M.I.A. and other inland areas, but many of these are showing advanced maturity. Victoria has also been sending heavier supplies than usual each week, and the prices of 12/- to 20/- that were attained earlier in October have since receded to the prices quoted hereunder.

Prices: (N.S.W.), 10/- to 13/-, few higher per bush.; (Vic.), 8/- to 13/- per bush.

Valencias: These have been in extraordinarily light supply, and the slightest increase or decrease in quantity has been immediately reflected in the price. Values generally have averaged from 7/- to 10/-, recent rains in the coastal growing districts reducing arrivals and causing prices to improve to those quoted. Most fruit has been of counts 150 to 216 in size, the rain during October increasing the proportion of the larger sized fruit just a little. M.I.A. supplies have been very light, standard, special, and even good grade being packed for New Zealand.

Prices: (N.S.W.), local, count 80-113, 8/- to 9/- per bush.; count 125-163, 9/- to 11/- per bush.; count 175-198, 10/- to 11/-, few 12/- per bush; count smaller, 7/- to 9/- per bush; inland, 8/- to 10/- per bush.; two bushel crates, 13/- to 15/-; Plain grade lower.

Loquats.

Good demand has been experienced for Loquats, the season now being well advanced.

Prices: (N.S.W.), 3/- to 5/-, Mammoth 4/- to 8/- per half bushel.

Passionfruit.

Seasonal conditions, that is, the dry Winter and drying westerly winds, accompanied by frosts, affected the quality of most Passionfruit, much of it being completely empty, while others only carried a few dried seeds. The appearance of this fruit was deceptive of its real value, as the exterior in many instances was perfect. Many complaints were received from buyers who had purchased at a high figure, and rebates were unusually plentiful. Supplies have arrived from the **Gosford** and **Metropolitan districts chiefly.** Queensland supplies will probably appear at an early date.

Prices: (N.S.W.), 12/- to 18/-, special 19/- to 22/-, inferior 5/- to 10/- per half bush.

Papaws.

Arrivals each week from Queensland have been between 400 to 600 cases, the price obtained depending very largely upon the degree of color the fruit possessed. Immature fruit was difficult to place. Present prices are from 7/- to 10/- per tropical case.

Pineapples.

This fruit has been unusually plentiful, the Sydney market absorbing during the past five weeks 31,642 tropical cases, an average of 6,328 cases per week. Late in September the quantity was 4,749 cases a week, the peak of arrivals being the first week in October, when 7,679 tropical cases arrived. Supplies are now a little less. High prices were impossible with this quantity available, yet for some unaccountable reason the present value of 6/- to 8/- is the lowest for the period. New South Wales supplies were inconsiderable, smaller sizes selling at from 5/-.

Leading Agents in the

BRISBANE FRUIT MARKETS

Highest Prices. **A. S. BARR** Prompt Returns.

FRUIT EXCHANGE, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Wholesale Fruit Merchant and Growers' Agent.

A Trial Solicited. Returns Speak for Themselves. Shipping No. 19.
Established 1888. Registered Telegraphic Address: "Barr, Brisbane."

W. Arkell & Sons Estab. 1892

BRISBANE, B.12. GROWERS' AGENTS.

Shipping No. 12

Bankers: National Bank of Australasia, George St., Brisbane.

SECTIONS
5, 41, 42
ROMA ST., MARKETS

MURRAY BROS

Do not run any Financial Risk with your Fruit but Consign it to

HEDLEY GEEVES PTY. LIMITED

Telegraphic Address: "Apples, Brisbane." (Hedley Geeves, Managing Director) Registered Shipping No. 6.

FRUIT EXCHANGE — BRISBANE

SELECTED AGENTS FOR: Phones: Office B 6218. Residence J 3445. Established 1911.

Victoria: Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Assn. Ltd.
Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd.
Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.
Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: Griffith Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.

Strawberries.

The Queensland crop finished about the middle of October and N.S.W. supplies are only now increasing. Nominal values are 6/- to 10/-, few 14/- per dozen punnets.

Tomatoes.

The Bowen crop from Queensland is nearly finished, but larger supplies are coming from Yarwin and Southern Queensland, arrivals varying from 11,000 to 17,000 half cases per week. Western Australia forwarded late in September, about which time values improved and have since been retained at very high levels. Frosts damaged the first transplanting on the Central North Coast of this State, and the later planting has resulted in only light supplies appearing. Heavier deliveries are expected at the beginning of November. It is probable also that frosts retarded the plants of the Metropolitan district so that the season for the Central North Coast product should be an extended one. Glasshouse fruit has been very much in request and the crop has been fairly plentiful, but hothouse supplies have been very light. At the present time the market is feeling a little depressed as a result of the receipt of excessive supplies of immature fruit, and values are a little easier than has been the case.

Prices: (N.S.W.), North Coast green 6/- to 9/-, colored to 15/- per half case; hothouse, to 18/-; glasshouse, 11/- to 15/-; (Q'land.), Yarwin, 5/- to 8/- per half case; Bowen, 3/- to 8/-; Southern Q'land., 5/- to 10/-, colored higher; (Repacked), 10/- to 16/- per half case.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne (7/11/39).—Fruit sales slow, supplies light; prices remained firm. Bushel case, unless stated:—Apples, eating, 8/- to 14/-, few higher; cooking, 6/- to 12/-, few higher. Oranges, Valencias, 8/- to 14/-, few higher; commons, 6/- to 12/-, few higher. Lemons, average standard, 8/- to 11/-; good standard, to 14/-; selected, to 16/-, few higher. Grapefruit, 6/- to 16/-, few higher. Loquats, 5/- to 6/- half case. Gooseberries, green, 3/6 to 4/- doz. lb. Strawberries, 10d. to 1/- per punnet. Pears, dessert, 8/- to 14/-, few higher; culinary, 7/- to 12/-. Papaws, Queensland, 8/- to 14/- double case, few higher. Bananas, Queensland, 6's 12/- to 16/-, 7's 16/- to 19/-; 8's and 9's, 19/- to 21/- double case; ripened, 2/- to 3/- higher. Pineapples, Queensland, 7/- to 10/- double case, few to 12/-. Passionfruit, 6/- to 16/- half-case, few higher.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

During October prices on the Adelaide Fruit and Vegetable Markets remained fairly steady.

Brown Onions were in very short supply, and early in the month realised 28/- to 30/- cwt., but later eased slightly to 24/- to 26/- cwt. with the advent of White Onions in increasing supplies. White Onions early sold at 20/- cwt., but rapidly eased, with the last market of October showing 10/- cwt.

Old Potatoes remained steady throughout the month, realising mainly 24/- to 26/- cwt., but new Potatoes, through greater supplies, eased somewhat to 28/- to 30/- cwt. on October 30.

Vegetables generally tightened slightly, particularly Cabbage, which was hard to clear early in the month.

Apples showed a further price increase for all varieties, and had a steady demand. Oranges being on the short side sold readily at increased prices, and Lemons were very firm in price throughout.

Loquats made their appearance during the month, and realised 5/- to 6/- case. Strawberries at present in light supply are selling at 12/- doz. lbs.

Hereunder is a list of ruling market prices on October 30, 1939:—

Broad Beans, 2/- to 3/- bushel; French Beans, 10/- doz. lbs.; Beetroot, 1/6 doz.; Cabbages, large 5/-, small 2/6; Carrots, 1/6 to 2/- doz. bchs.; Cauliflowers, large 5/-, small 2/6 doz.; Leeks, 2/- doz.; Lettuces, 1/6 doz.; Onions, 24/-, 26/- cwt., White, 10/-; Parsnips, 2/- doz. bchs.; Peas, 4/- bushel; Potatoes, 26/-, 27/- cwt., New, 28/-, 30/- cwt.; Rhubarb, 1/- doz. lbs.; Cherry Rhubarb, 1/6 to 2/- doz. lbs.; Tomatoes, firsts 12/- ½ case, seconds 11/- ½ case; Trombones, 7/- to 8/- cwt.; Turnips, 2/- doz. bchs.; Swede, 2/- doz. bchs.

Fruit.

Granny Smith Apples, 11/- case; Delicious, 11/- case; Jonathans, 11/- case; Romes, 9/- case; Londons, 9/- case; Statesman, 10/- case; Bananas, 22/-, 24/- case; Lemons, 15/- case; Loquats, 5/-, 6/- ½ case; Oranges, Common 9/- case, Navel 10/- case; Pineapples, 12/- case; Strawberries, 12/- doz. lbs.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane (9/10/39).—Messrs. W. Arkell & Sons report as follows:—We beg to advise the following values on this market for choice fruit:—Apples: Jonathans, 10/- to 15/-; Croftons, 10/- to 14/-; Yates, 11/- to 14/-; Dem., 8/- to 12/-; S.T.P., 8/- to 11/-; G.S., 12/- to 15/-; F.C. Green, 8/- to 10/-.

Market very firm, cool stores clearing rapidly; advise send larger quantities.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (27/10/39). — Messrs. Reillys Central Produce Mart Ltd. report as follows:—

Business has been fair during the week, with a general shortage of supplies. Good quality dessert Apples have firmed in value. Delicious in particular are now bringing high values, and good quality Sturmers are also in demand. Small lines of dessert Pears arriving are netting high prices. As yet only small consignments of Christchurch Tomatoes are arriving on this market, and values are firm.

A further shipment of Australian Valencia Oranges is due next week. The fruit will have an excellent enquiry, as owing to the short supplies in Australia, previous shipments have been below normal.

Regular consignments of N.Z. Lemons have been received, and the fruit is meeting with a satisfactory enquiry.

Prices (per case): Californian Grapes, Ribiers and Red Emperors, 40/-; N.Z. Grapefruit, 10/6; Lemons, fancy, 8/6 to 19/-; Australian Valencias to arrive; Bananas, ripes, 22/6. Apples: Del., 12/- to 15/-; Tasmas, 9/- to 12/6; Sturmers, 12/- to 15/-; R.B., to 10/6; Statesman, 10/6; small grades, 6/-. Queensland Pineapples, 20/- to 24/6. Pears: Winter Coles, 13/6 to 15/-; Winter Nelis, 13/6.

NEW ZEALAND.

The British Government has notified the N.Z. Government that it will be unable to guarantee the purchase of Apples and Pears in the coming season.

Last season the exports to U.K. and Continent were Apples 951,744 bushels. Pears 99,517 bushels.

It is reported that growers are considering methods of crop reduction.

The Minister for Marketing (Mr. Nash) discountenances crop destruction. If shipping space for export could not be found the Government might **distribute fruit among school children** and devise other means for maintaining local prices.

Retail Orange Sales.

The prices recently fixed by the N.Z. Government under the war price control scheme is being opposed by retail fruiterers in Wellington. They state that the fixing of prices with this perishable commodity was unworkable and that the Orange prices in shops were lower than those fixed by the Government.

CORRECTION.

In our last issue, owing to a typographical error a figure was missed when mentioning Orange export from Palestine. The paragraph should have stated that the Palestine growers had an organisation of co-operating growers handling more than six million cases of 1⅗ bushels net content.

PURE FRUIT JUICES.

A plea for the inclusion of a higher percentage of fruit juice in so-called "Pure Fruit Juice" drinks, cordials, essences, etc., was made in the Queensland Legislative Assembly recently.

Speaking to the House on the subject, Mr. Nicklin told representatives that under the Health Act, a fruit drink containing not less than 5 per cent. of the juice of the fruit after the drink is made can be sold as a pure fruit drink. This standard could well be raised, not only with advantage to the general health of the community, but to the producers as well.

At present there was an abundance of Pineapples, yet in a number of shops in the city, if they asked for a Pineapple drink, they would be served with a synthetic product containing the following ingredients: — **One part chloroform, one part aldchyde, five parts butyric ether, ten parts amylbutyric ether, three parts glycerine.**

However, if the investigations of Dr. A. E. V. Richardson, Deputy Director of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research proved successful, and the public were educated to become as "fruit-conscious" as Americans, there was no reason why fruit juices should not be delivered to the family as milk was at the present time.

After giving an example of the contents of a cordial sold upon the Queensland market, the Minister stated that every year, fruit—citrus and Pineapples—rotted on the ground, which could well be utilised in the manufacture of essentially "Pure" fruit drinks.

LATE NEWS.

PROTEST AGAINST ACQUISITION PRICE.

Meetings of Apple and Pear growers have been held in various parts of Victoria protesting against the Federal Government's acquisition figure for the Apple and Pear crops of 2/- per buhel advance on Apples and 3/- on Pears on 75 per cent. of the commercial crop, as being seriously below the cost of production.

Western Australia.

Mr. J. McN. Martin, Mt. Barker (W.A.), telegraphed on November 2, that the Apple crop generally is heavy, Dunn's being light. Pears are heavier than last year.

PREPARATIONS FOR TOMATO SEASON.

It is reported that Tomato growers in the Bendigo district are transplanting plants to the hardening-off beds for early transplanting to the open.

With the soil well soaked following the recent rains the growth of plants should be most rapid.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members under Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the

Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria

the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.

STAND NUMBERS ARE AS INDICATED IN PARENTHESES.

T. STOTT & SON PTY. LTD. (26-36).
H. L. E. LOVETT & CO. (23).
A. E. PITT (14).
J. DAVIS PTY. LTD. (8).
W. S. TONG (31).
SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25).
J. G. MUMFORD (35).
GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD. (15).
J. W. ROSS (13).
H. M. WADE & CO. (21).
DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3).
SILBERT SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17).
WATKINS FRUIT COMPANY PTY. LTD (5)
G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
J. HYMAN & SON (51).
HERBERT WILSON PTY. LTD. (10).
FRANK BOOTH & SONS PTY. LTD. (16).
GEO. LISTER PTY. LTD. (12).
TIM YOUNG & CO. PTY. LTD. (18).
F. W. VEAR PTY. LTD. (28).
YEE HOP LOONG & CO. (32).
H. LOUEY PANG & CO. PTY. LTD. (4).
WING YOUNG & CO. (38).
D. MENTIPLAY & CO. PTY. LTD. (27).
PRICE & KING PTY. LTD. (2).
REGAN & KENNY (Successors to Wm. Sweeney). (33).

Correspondence is invited by the Association.

Office : 21 Wholesale Fruit Market, Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone: F 4866.

Poultry Notes

DISPOSAL OF BREEDING MALES.

Need for Discretion.

Now that the breeding season is over, the matter of disposing of the male birds used in the breeding pens comes up for consideration.

Some poultry farmers make a practice of marketing all the male birds and depending upon the current season's cockerels for the next year. This in many cases is not in the best interests of the farm, it being advisable to retain some of the best birds for future use, otherwise some good blood lines might often be lost, states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

On the other hand, a large proportion of the males are often retained from one season to another, regardless of whether they are worth keeping or not. Where a large number of birds is involved the cost of feeding is very considerable and consequently the practice is uneconomical.

The most satisfactory course is to cull out all birds not required for another season, including those which have developed any physical defects such as bumble foot, light eyes, etc.

The birds which are to be kept should then be removed from the pens, but should not be kept by themselves until the next season. They should be allowed to run with some hens again at intervals of a couple of months.

FEEDING THE CHICKS.

After being taken from the incubator and placed in the brooder, the chickens' first meal should be of fine charcoal and fine grit. From then on this should be kept in front of them. After the first feed of grit they may be fed about every two hours on rolled or crushed oats for from two to five days.

The changing of the food must be gradual. After two days a chicken food consisting of finely ground grains of wheat, oats or maize should be used. The floor of the brooder should be covered with rice hulls and sand, and the grain fed to the chicks in this so that they have to scratch for it.

Place the food in a conspicuous place at first so that they will learn how to eat.

When they are a fortnight old, make another change by feeding them a mash consisting of equal parts of bran, crushed wheat, and crushed maize, to which has been added a little powdered charcoal. To this may be added 5 per cent. of dried buttermilk and 3 per cent. bone meal. This may also be fed to them as a wet mash.

Green food, cut up very fine, may be given from the age of two days.

If the chickens leave any food from one time to another, clean it up before they are given their next meal.

They may be given an outside run when the weather is good, to enable them to obtain such food as live insects, worms, and tender roots and shoots of green stuff, as well as mineral matter from the soil.

After they are four weeks old, change from chick-feed to chick grain. These are the same grains, but of a coarser nature than the ones fed at the beginning. This should be increased in size until whole grains are fed in wheat, oats and kibbled maize.

The chickens should always have a good supply of clean drinking water. If they are given buttermilk or skim milk also, see that it is all in the same state, i.e., either fresh or sour.

IODINE AFFECTS LAYING HENS.

It has been discovered that the laying functions of a hen are directly affected by iodine. **If medium doses are administered, eggs become smaller and lighter, and if the doses are increased laying ceases. Shortly after stopping doses of iodine, laying begins again.**

In other respects hens are not very sensitive to iodine, and it is not possible to cause iodimus, a pathological condition due to excess of iodine, even by large doses administered over long periods.

This does not mean that hens should have no iodine at all. Certain small amounts, such as are found in a normally well-balanced ration without actually including any iodine salts as such, are necessary to keep the birds in normal health.

Do You Keep Poultry?

if so——

You should secure a copy of the——

POULTRY BREEDERS' GUIDE & YEAR BOOK

Just Published

100 PAGES
Illustrated in COLOURS and BLACK AND WHITE.
Secure Your Copy Now,
1/2
Post free.

This valuable book of reference contains articles on the following subjects:—

LINE BREEDING, BROODING, INCUBATING, HOUSING, FEEDING, DISEASE CHART, TABLE POULTRY, CANDLING, EXPORT, LEADING BREEDS (illustrated in colours), etc.

Published by the
HORTICULTURAL PRESS PTY. LTD.
Box 1944, G.P.O. ***Melbourne***

MOTOR NOTES

MODERN FANBELT CONSTRUCTION.

THE FAN BELT is a very important item in a car's construction, and because it controls so many other features contributing to the efficient running of an automobile, it is unsafe to assume that it never needs attention.

For example, a loose fan belt will slip at high speed, and yet at lower speed will appear to be operating satisfactorily. A loose fan belt sometimes can cause a noise similar to spark rap at high speed. A frayed or ragged belt can loosen a riveted pulley. On the other hand, a tight belt will cause extremely rapid wear of water pump bearings, resulting in leaks, or can ruin a generator by wearing out the front bearing so rapidly as to cut the commutators, and score field coils.

Years ago, a solid leather belt was quite satisfactory, but modern engines demand more scientifically constructed belts. The cross section of a Nasco fan belt recently introduced to the market, and recommended for replacement purposes, reveals that there are actually four different sections.

The central, or neutral section, formed by a number of cords, actually carries the load. Each cord carries an equal share, and these cords are placed in the section of the belt that is under neither the tension nor the compression caused by flexing.

High quality rubber that elastically yields to the tension and compression is used to form the sections above and below the cords. Surface wear is taken by a fabric envelope with the weave on the bias. The fabric envelope, having high elasticity, carries no tension, but allows it to fall on the load-carrying cord centre of the belt.

Car owners should thus remember to keep an eye on their fan belts, and when in doubt as to its condition, obtain the advice of a garageman regarding the need for replacement.

ROAD MANNERS.

Human lives are being sacrificed, and human beings maimed, by the road conduct of would-be autocrats of the road—drivers of unstable character who may be found in charge of private cars, trucks, vans, transports or any other kind of vehicle, says the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria.

Such drivers, fortunately, are a small minority, but a dangerous one, and often the worst crashes happen when two of them meet. Such a crash might provide a much-needed lesson, but the tragedy of it is that too often innocent passengers pay with their lives. Seldom indeed is there a shred of justification for holding the centre of the road when overtaking traffic wishes to pass, or giving inadequate room for oncoming traffic to get through, or any of the other acts of road hoggishness about which bitter complaints are made. **There is no particular merit in driving faster than others, nor is there any disgrace in being passed.**

There is also the type of driver with strong ideas on speed, who sometimes seeks to impede others who wish to drive faster than he approves. Though his intentions might be good the results of his efforts might be disastrous if the driver wishing to pass is of the type willing to take a chance.

GARAGE SPACE.

Here is a useful hint for those with restricted garage length and who wish to stop their car with the tail as close as possible to the garage door to ensure the maximum space being left in front of the car's radiator.

Hang a tennis ball so that it touches the radiator cap when the car is so placed that the doors will just close. Nothing and nobody can be damaged by the tennis ball. The exact location is determined when the ball touches the radiator cap, and the idea costs practically nothing to put into effect.

BROOD SOWS.

They Need Care and Attention.

It is necessary to give brood sows good grazing conditions from the time of mating and at least six weeks before farrowing to supplement the grazing by 1 lb. to 4 lb. of grain daily, according to the sow's condition, said Mr. A. F. Gray, Senior Piggery Instructor recently.

He said that **a gallon of skim milk should be fed to each sow daily. If milk was not available, it could be replaced by ¼ lb. to ½ lb. of meat meal daily, given in two feeds.**

After farrowing, the quantity of food required would vary with the condition of the sow, and the amount of milk and green feed available.

Pigs should be given one part of lime water to twenty parts of food. All swill food should have about a teaspoonful of salt to each 4 gal.

Wheat and barley produced a better class of bacon than did maize, he added.

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS.

Sports Meeting at Bridgetown, W.A.

The sports meeting between Donnybrook, Boyup, Dingup, Manjimup and Bridgetown Clubs will be held at Bridgetown on the last Saturday in October. The clubs will compete for a shield and a cup will be donated to the winner of each event. The sports will be held in the Show Ground.

HOME NOTES.

To prevent milk or custard from boiling over, slightly grease the top of the pan with butter.

You can use the deep fat in which fish has been fried, for frying chip potatoes to be served with meat, if, so soon as the fish is finished, a piece of bread is fried in the fat. The bread will remove the fishy flavor.

A teaspoonful of sugar in a bowl of water will restore limp vegetables.

To prevent poached eggs from breaking, put a little vinegar in the water.

To clean aluminium pans which have become stained, scour them with sifted wood-ashes and finish by washing them with warm water to which a little vinegar has been added.

Milk will keep longer in hot weather if it is poured into a vacuum flask and corked up directly it arrives.

To prevent salt from becoming damp and lumpy, when filling the bottles add several grains of rice; these will absorb the moisture and the salt will keep dry and fine.

What is a Grape? teacher asked.
A Gooseberry that's been shaved, replied Sam with a grin.

Tasmanian News and Notes

SEASONAL WEATHER CONDITIONS — CROP PROSPECTS — INVESTIGATIONS INTO BITTER PIT AND LEAF SCALD — INCREASE IN SHIPPING FREIGHTS — CONTINUATION OF AUSTRALIAN APPLE AND PEAR COUNCIL — ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO HELP THE INDUSTRY OVER THE WAR PERIOD.

(By Our Correspondent.)

WEATHER CONDITIONS in the north still continue at a little abnormal, the rainfall being well above the average, but fairly warm.

Crop Prospects.

The prospects for the coming crop are very fair, judging by the blossoming, which has been good with most varieties of both Apples and Pears.

C.O.P. and **Jonathan** seem to be promising, particularly well in most northern centres, also **Delicious.**

Most varieties of **Pears** blossomed well, but it is a little early to tell how they have set as there was a late frost.

In the south the weather conditions have been the worst I ever remember, right up to the time of writing, the rain continues not only frequently, but heavy, with cold overcast weather in between.

The trees blossomed fully ten days later than usual, so it is impossible to say how the crop will set, but under such adverse conditions we can hardly expect a full crop. In many orchards I notice **Jonathans** are blossoming lightly, also **Winter Coles.**

It has been almost impossible to make a good job of the early spraying so it will not be surprising if **black spot** is more prevalent than usual. Spring cultivation is also very difficult and is very late in most localities.

Stone fruits appear to have suffered considerably.

Berry fruits seem to have stood up better and in many places look very well and should be in demand this season. The blackbird menace is steadily increasing and the damage done to **Strawberries** and **Cherries** is serious. Even **Loganberries** and **Raspberries** do not escape, and in some districts they tackle the softer varieties of **Apples** and **Pears.** Nesting time is about the best time to reduce their numbers as it is then possible to locate the nests and get the hens as well as to destroy the eggs. **It is the only time they will stay to be shot!**

I notice in the last issue of the "Fruit World" articles on **bitter pit and leaf scald or scorch.**

From experiments I have tried with bitter pit, I am inclined to think that potash diminishes the trouble.

The **leaf scorch** referred to in the article appears to be due to a trace of soluble arsenic in the spray which is absorbed and kills the leaf tissue. The addition of a little lime as suggested would in that case lessen the damage.

There appears to be a type of leaf scorch associated with potash deficiency.

Good work could be done in thoroughly investigating deficiency diseases. The zinc experiments are interesting.

The increase in **interstate shipping freights** will hit Tasmania very hard unless the Government steps in at once. It was too dear before considering the service given, as the holds on some of the boats are too hot and none of them seem to have any ventilation, hence the rapid deterioration of the fruit in transit especially ex cool store. This is a matter that must be seen to in the near future if we are to expand the Australian markets, as sound condition is essential if the fruit has to be distributed over a large area.

With the present unventilated holds it is impossible to land the fruit in as good a condition as it should be, and so we get repeated complaints of the fruit arriving over-ripe or breaking down soon after arrival.

I notice that the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association is in favor of the continuation of the Apple and Pear Council as a means of collaborating and co-ordinating the work of the State bodies. I agree with them if it can be financed without putting further levies on the growers, but that is going to be the difficulty.

Definite information regarding what steps the Federal Government is going to take to help the Apple and Pear industry over the war period is eagerly awaited by the whole trade, and it is to be hoped that whatever is decided at the conferences of the various Ministers and Apple and Pear Board will be published without undue delay. At present we do not know where we are or what to do. Many growers in Tasmania are preparing to increase their stocks of pigs and cows, and some are growing a few Potatoes, but these things are merely sidelines in the fruit-growing areas as the land in most instances is unsuitable for dairying and cropping, and the holdings too small to allow for much expansion.

Our State Government fully realises the necessity of keeping the industry going, but will the Federal Government rise to the occasion?

The interstate markets seem to be satisfactory for good fruit in good condition and supplies are easing off from Tasmania. The increase in oversea freights is probably justified to some extent owing to war conditions, but none the less will put a heavy burden on primary producers.

Since beginning this month's notes the press has published a brief outline of the Government's proposals to help the Apple and Pear growers, further details would be welcome when available. We all realise that it will take time to put such a scheme in working order and all sections of the industry must co-operate to make it a success and the various State railway departments could be of great help if they would extend their C.O.D. activities and so enable case lots to be delivered at a reasonable price. Up to date the cost of delivery has restricted this class of business.

COULDN'T FOOL MICK.

Mick, the under gardener, gazed in astonishment at the shallow basin containing water on the lawn.

"What's that for?" he asked.

"That's a bird bath," was the answer.

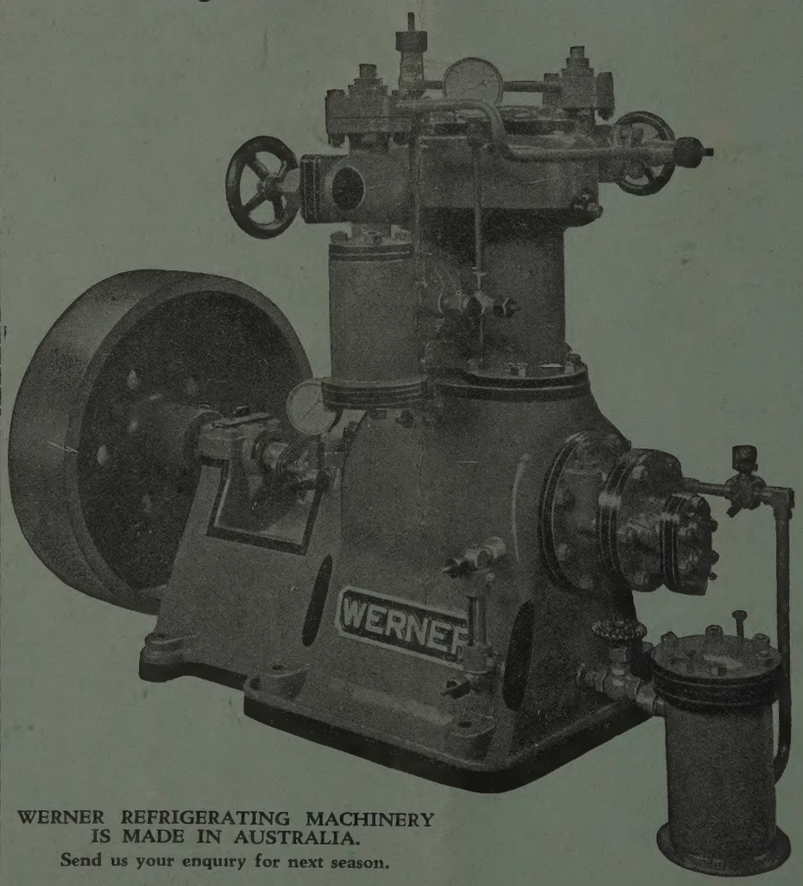
"Now, now, don't ye be a-foolin' me. What is it really?"

"A bird bath. Don't you believe me?"

"No," declared Mick with a shake of his head. "I don't believe that there's a bird alive what can tell Saturday from any other night."

"WERNER" PLANTS Refrigerate Over 1½ Million Cases of Fruit in over 60 Stores throughout the Commonwealth

We design and Install Plants to Store from 500 Cases upwards



Enclosed Type Ammonia Compressor *Suitable for* Full Automatic Control

Direct Expansion *or* Brine Circulation

Type of Compressor made by Werner from 10-ton upwards

WERNER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY IS MADE IN AUSTRALIA.
Send us your enquiry for next season.

R. WERNER & CO. PTY. LTD.
Refrigerating Engineers
54-86 BURNLEY STREET, - - RICHMOND
'Phones: J 1161 (6 lines).
CITY SHOW ROOM: 610 LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE. Phone: MU 6275.

AGENTS—

N.S.W.: STUART, WALKER & CO. PTY. LTD., 174 Clarence Street, Sydney.

S.A.: W. J. WHITE, 3 Trevelyn Street, Wayville.

W.A.: ATKINS (W.A.) LTD., 894 Hay Street.

Printed by the Horticultural Press Pty. Ltd. for the Fruit World Pty. Ltd., Registered Office 8-10 Orr Street, Melbourne; and at 439 Kent Street, Sydney.